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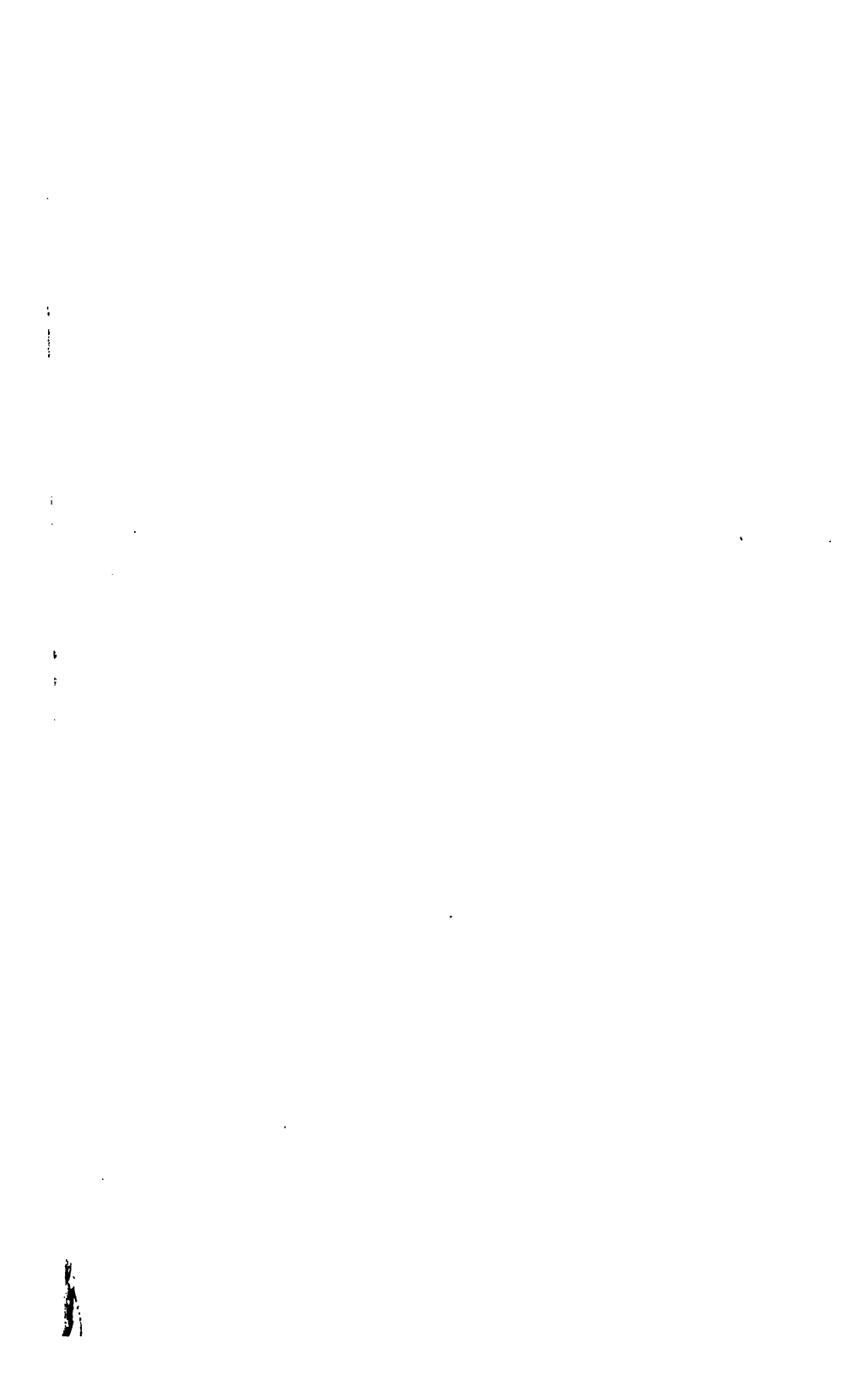
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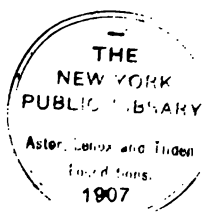
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ROBERT A. VAN WYCK,  
FIRST MAYOR OF GREATER NEW YORK.







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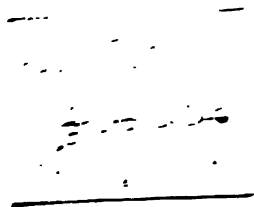
THE  
BROWN BOOK



A Biographical Record  
of Public Officials of  
The City of New York  
for 1898-9 . . . .



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## INTRODUCTION.

APART from a brief description of the scope and functions of the Departments connected with the City Government, which has a natural place in a volume of this nature, this book will not in any sense tell of what has gone before in making this municipality the second greatest city in the world.

The past is on record. There is so much to chronicle that is important and timely in the present and future of the Greater City that repeating in another form what has already been published would be a useless work.

Never since the dawn of the City of New York have its officials been confronted with such grave problems and great possibilities. The reason of this is obvious.

To carry out the provisions of the present Charter, which is not denied was framed by men of high capacity and rare authority on municipal affairs, but which, nevertheless, was subject to much study and necessitated many radical changes and innovations, was a problem involving complications and difficulties which had not been met before. In spite of this, however, it can safely be said that the first year of the consolidated City Government under the present executive and administrative heads has been a distinct success.

To begin with, the present City officials are men of capacity and ability, whose previous business, law and official careers have been such that they were entitled to a trial of the increased responsibilities which the duties of the Greater City demanded.

That they have been true to their trust is evident from the indorsement and approval the Administration has received on all sides and from all factions for the year which has just passed. The deoportment of every Department of the City Government has

warranted this indorsement. The work of administration has been conducted on business principles with the view of attaining the highest efficiency.

The changes in the City Government, caused by the resignations of Nathan Straus and John F. Carroll and the deaths of Augustus W. Peters, John Purcell, John Delmar and Daniel Ryan, have lost to the City a number of trained and valuable officials whose places it has not been easy to fill. The above named left their public affairs in such shape, however, that it was only necessary to appoint fit men in touch with the purpose of the administration and familiar with the established order of things to carry on the work demanded. This has been done.

The public has a right to know who its officials are. The officials in turn have the same right to be known as they are. In view of the fact that there has not heretofore been a publication in permanent form which contained faithful biographies of the officials of New York, the publishers of THE BROWN BOOK have issued this volume in the hope that it will fulfill that purpose.



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# THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

## PROVISIONS OF THE CHARTER.

The City of New York under the present Charter now embraces the territory comprising the former City of New York, on Manhattan Island, the annexed territory in Westchester County, the former City of Brooklyn, in Kings County, the entire County of Richmond, known as Staten Island, and the portion of Queens County included in Long Island City, the Towns of Newtown, Jamaica and Flushing, and nearly one-half of the Town of Hempstead, L. I.

The above territory is divided into five boroughs, as follows : The Borough of Manhattan, including Manhattan Island, and the adjacent smaller islands; Borough of The Bronx, comprising that part of the former City of New York in Westchester County, also north of the Harlem river and Spuyten Duyvil Creek and the islands adjacent; Borough of Brooklyn, comprising the whole of Kings County; Borough of Queens, including Long Island City, Newtown, Jamaica, Flushing and part of Hempstead, L. I.; Borough of Richmond, which comprises the whole of Staten Island.

The powers of government formerly administered by these localities separately are now merged into one, with the Mayor and the Corporation of the City as the head. Legislative power is vested by the Municipal Assembly, composed of two houses. The Council of twenty-nine members, to hold office for four years, and the Board of Aldermen, of sixty members, to hold office for two years. The President of the Council is elected by the entire city, but the other members are chosen from the Council Districts where they reside. There are ten of these districts: New York City contains five; Brooklyn, three; Richmond, one, and Queens, one. Each district in New York City and Brooklyn is represented by three Councilmen, and there are two members from Richmond and two from Queens, making altogether, with the President of the Council, the requisite twenty-nine members.

Each member of the Board of Aldermen represents an Assembly District. Each ex-Mayor is *ex-officio* entitled to a seat

in the Council, with a right to participate in its discussions; a each administrative head of a department to a seat in the Board of Aldermen, with a like privilege, but no *ex-officio* member entitled to vote in either body.

The Councilmen and Aldermen make up the Municipal Assembly, to which is granted large powers. It has legislative authority, not only over all the usual subjects of municipal jurisdiction but, with a view of self development, is included power to establish ferries; to build bridges over and tunnels under waters within its domain; to build docks and improve the harbor of the entire city; to construct parks, school-houses and public buildings; to open streets and extend them; to provide water, and also the means of securing cheap and rapid communication by ferry and railroad from one part of the city to another. Every act of the Municipal Assembly shall, before it takes effect, be presented, duly certified, to the Mayor for his approval. The Mayor shall return such act to the House in which it originated within ten days after receiving it, or at the next meeting of the house after the expiration of said ten days, except in special legislation, in which case the Mayor shall return said act to the house in which it originated within ten days after the abstract of its provisions or a reference thereto shall have been published in the *City Record*, or at the next meeting of the house after the expiration of said ten days. If he approve it he shall sign it. If he disapprove it he shall specify his objections, in writing. If it is not returned with such disapproval within the time specified it shall take effect as if he had approved it.

In the granting of franchises the concurrent action of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment is required. Franchises for streets, avenues, parkways or highways cannot be granted for a longer period than twenty-five years, subject to renewal on new terms. The approval of the Board of Estimate must be secured before the Municipal Assembly acts, and its action must be by a three-fourths vote. If the Mayor vetoes such grant, a five-sixths vote is required to pass the act. The prior approval of the Board of Estimate is required before any loan can be created or bond issued by the Municipal Assembly. The Municipal Assembly is also given power to construct, establish and maintain additional water-works and to acquire property within and beyond the limits of the city for this purpose.

The Municipal Assembly is authorized to consider the tax budget as prepared by the Board of Estimate, and also has the

power to reduce the amounts fixed, but not to increase them. Power to pass all necessary ordinances is devolved upon the Municipal Assembly, and all ordinances in force at the beginning of the year remain in force until repealed or amended.

It is the duty of the members of the Municipal Assembly to see that the laws and ordinances are faithfully observed by all the departments, and they have power, by joint resolution, to inquire at any time into the working of any department and whether the duties of any city official are being faithfully performed. The Municipal Assembly also authorizes contracts to be made by the heads of departments for all work or supplies involving an expenditure of more than \$1,000, unless otherwise ordered by a three-fourths vote.

The executive and administrative powers of the City Government are vested in the Mayor and heads of the Departments. With the single exception of the Comptroller, who is elected at the same time and for a like term as the Mayor, the latter appoints the heads of the City Departments. The following are the Departments of the City:

Executive Department—Mayor's Office.

Municipal Assembly—The Council and Board of Aldermen.  
Department of Finance.

City Chamberlain.

Law Department—Corporation Counsel.

Police Department.

Board of Public Improvements, in which are represented the  
Department of Water Supply, Department of Highways, Department of Street Cleaning, Department of Sewers, Department of Public Buildings, Lighting and Supplies, and the Department of Bridges.

Department of Public Charities.

Department of Correction.

Fire Department.

Department of Parks.

Department of Docks and Ferries.

Department of Taxes and Assessments.

Department of Education.

Department of Health.

Department of Buildings.

In addition to the above there are many important city commissions, bureaus and offices the functions of which are entirely

separate and distinct from any of the preceding departments. The following is the list of commissions and bureaus:

Aqueduct Commissioners.  
 Commissioners of Accounts.  
 Board of Armory Commissioners.  
 Municipal Civil Service Commission.  
 Bureau of Municipal Statistics.  
 Board of Estimate and Apportionment.  
 Board of Assessors.  
 Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.  
 Bureau of the City Record.  
 East River Bridge Commission.  
 Change of Grade Damage Commission (Twenty-third and  
 Twenty-fourth Wards).  
 Examining Board of Plumbers.  
 Art Commission.  
 Rapid Transit Commission.  
 Inspectors and Sealers of Weights and Measures.

The governments of the counties included in the Boroughs of Manhattan, Brooklyn, Richmond and Queens are as follows :

County Clerk.  
 District Attorney.  
 Commissioner of Jurors.  
 Special Commissioner of Jurors.  
 Register.  
 Sheriff.  
 Coroner.  
 Public Administrator, and the  
 Surrogate.

The following is the list of courts, city, county and State, located in the Greater New York: Surrogates' Court; Supreme Court; Court of General Sessions; Appellate Division, Supreme Court; Criminal Division, Supreme Court; City Court; Court of Special Sessions; Municipal Courts, and City Magistrates' Courts.

In addition to the above each of the boroughs has a President elected by the people at large. The functions of these offices are primarily for the purposes of local improvements in every section of the city. The President, by virtue of his office, is the presid-

ing officer of a local board for each Senate District in his borough, composed of each member of the Municipal Assembly who is a resident of such local improvement district by virtue of his office and during his term as such member. Removal from the district shall vacate their offices as members of said local board. The members of a local board shall serve as such members without compensation.

The City, as it inherits all the powers, franchises, rights and properties of the consolidated corporations, assumes all the valid debts of every locality. This provides for a uniform rate of taxation throughout the entire City "except that all assessments for benefits heretofore laid or provided to be laid for the payment of any portion of such debts or to reimburse any of the said municipal and public corporations which created such debt in respect thereof, shall be preserved and enforced."

The key-note of the system provided by the new Charter for the administrative department of the City is based upon the fact that when the work is principally discretionary a Board has been created to investigate and carry out the work. Where the work is largely executive a single Commissioner has been provided. Included in the former is the Police Department, with which are also combined the duties of Election Commissioners. In this Department a bi-partisan board of four is provided for, composed of equal representation from the two leading parties. As an example of a single-headed Commission may be cited the Fire Department and the Department of Correction, both of which Departments are principally executive, as stated above.

## THE MAYOR.

The executive power of the City of New York is vested in the Mayor and the officers of the Departments. The Mayor is the chief executive officer of the City and will hold his office for the term of four years, commencing at noon on the first day of January after his election. He is ineligible for the next term after the termination of his office. The salary of the office is \$15,000 a year. The Mayor appoints the heads of all departments except that of the Finance Department.

Section 95 of *The Charter*.—At any time within six months after the commencement of his term of office the mayor, elected for a full term, may, whenever in his judgment the public interests shall so require, remove from office any public officer holding office by appointment from the mayor, except members of the board of education and school boards, and except also judicial officers, for whose removal other provision is made by the constitution. After the expiration of said period of six months any such public officer may be removed by the mayor for cause upon charges preferred and after opportunity to be heard, subject, however, before such removal shall take effect to the approval of the governor expressed in writing.

Section 115 of *The Charter*.—It shall be the duty of the mayor:

1. To communicate to the municipal assembly, at least once in each year, a general statement of the finances, government, and improvements of the city.
2. To recommend to the municipal assembly all such measures as he shall deem expedient.
3. To keep himself informed of the doings of the several departments.
4. To be vigilant and active in causing the ordinances of the city, and laws of the state to be executed and enforced, and for that purpose he may call together for consultation and co-operation any or all of the heads of departments.
5. And generally to perform all such duties as may be prescribed for him by this act, the city ordinances and the laws of the state.

Section 122 of *The Charter*.—The mayor may be removed from office by the governor in the same manner as sheriffs, except that the governor may direct the inquiry provided by law to be conducted by the attorney-general; and after the charges have



been received by the governor he may, pending the investigation, suspend the mayor for a period not exceeding thirty days.

The Mayor also appoints such clerks and subordinates as he may require to aid him in the discharge of his official duties. Every three months he must report to the Municipal Assembly the expenses and receipts of his office. He has the power to veto all ordinances and resolutions of the Municipal Assembly, but if he does not disapprove they become laws after a lapse of ten days. An ordinance or resolution can be passed over the Mayor's veto by a two-thirds vote of all the members of the Municipal Assembly, except when such ordinance or resolution involves an expenditure of money, the creation of a debt, or the laying of an assessment, or the grant of a franchise, a five-sixths vote is required.

All warrants drawn by the Comptroller upon the Chamberlain for payments on behalf of the Corporation must be countersigned by the Mayor. He must also sign all bonds together with the Comptroller. In the absence of the Mayor, or in case of sickness, the President of the Council, is the Acting Mayor.

### ROBERT A. VAN WYCK.

ROBERT A. VAN WYCK, the first Mayor of New York—under the consolidation act known as Charter of the City of New York—is a man of whose mental make-up there can be but little speculation. Students of human nature will not have to puzzle long over his character, for every line—by which a man is judged above his shoulders—in him shows courage, capacity and ability—qualities inherited and developed—inherited from the fine old Dutch stock from which he comes—developed in a splendid judicial career which fits him well for the high position he now fills.

Mr. Van Wyck was born in the old Van Wyck mansion on Lexington avenue in the year 1850. His father, William Van Wyck, was a well-known New York lawyer and a descendant of Cornelius Barents Van Wyck.

At twelve years of age young Van Wyck left school and five years later studied law. At twenty-two he was graduated from Columbia Law School at the head of a class of 124. His first affiliation with a political organization was with Tammany Hall, and from the moment of his connection with it he was energetic, loyal and intensely interested in every movement to win for it

power and prestige. In 1879, with a number of others, he withdrew from the organization on a question of policy, and during all his subsequent career he was a bold, open fighter, and in his public speeches always refrained from indulging in abuse or personalities of any kind. In 1889 he returned to the organization of his first love and has been ever since one of its most indefatigable workers and wisest counsellors. In the above year he was elected Judge of the City Court, which position he resigned to become first Mayor of Greater New York.

Such are the brief, bare facts connected with the career of Mayor Van Wyck, and although enough has been told which throws a strong side-light on his character, a more intimate glance at the man from the human standpoint will give a better estimate of him than any cut and dried chronicle could possibly do.

His record so far, as Chief Magistrate of the city, has won praise from his friends and silenced his enemies. In the discharge of his duties friendship or political association does not relieve any subordinate from a strict adherence to all laws and ordinances. If the head of a department does not devote his time to the business of the office, the Mayor does not hesitate to reprimand or discharge the offender, no matter how intimate they may be in their personal relations or how strongly fortified the defendant may be by political influence.

A man who knows men wisely and Mayor Van Wyck well enough to judge, has summed him up as a man to whom material success means nothing unless deserved. Absolutely independent when he feels that he is in the right and hard to swerve when his ideas are once fixed, but willing to listen at all times to the other side and to yield if proven to be wrong. A man who does not "wear his heart upon his sleeve," but nevertheless of a sympathetic nature, devoid of emotionalism. Intuitive, but rarely acting upon his intuitions, unless verified by reason, his career as the chief executive of the city up to the present writing gives us every assurance that the part he will play in the administration of the city's affairs for the next few years will be a wise, conservative and consistent one.



RICHARD S. FARLEY,  
*Chief Clerk, Mayor's Office.*  
DAVID J. ROCHE,  
*Chief, Bureau of Licenses.*

ROSS F. KROGH,  
*Bond and Warrant Clerk, Mayor's Office.*  
GEORGE W. BROWN, JR.,  
*Deputy Chief, Bureau of Licenses.*

Judge Van Wyck, often met. Mr. Keogh's long court news, coupled with his courtesy and gotten by the incoming Mayor, who, having edge of Mr. Keogh's past work, gave him the fills, to which his abilities entitle him.

DAVID J. ROCHE.

DAVID, J. ROCHE, Chief of the Bureau of in New York City on February 13, 1861. His education at Public School No. 18 and High After graduating he devoted four years to shoeing, in his father's shop that had been estab While thus employed he was elected to the I in 1889, 1890 and 1891, and each year was creased majority, showing his popularity conc

He is a staunch Tammany Democrat, men tic Club, Treasurer of the Mohegan Club. :

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RICHARD S. F.  
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After his graduati  
entered Columbia Coll  
Post-Graduate and Law  
to the Bar in 1890.

After the latter event,  
as a member of the firm of  
sequently with

ALFRED M.  
DOWNES,



Private Secretary  
to  
Mayor Van Wyck.

ALFRED M. DOWNES was born in New Haven, Conn., about thirty-five years ago. He graduated from Yale Law School and was admitted to the bar. About ten years ago he came to New York and engaged in newspaper work. For more than nine years he was one of the bright political writers on the *New York Times*. Lately he was political editor of the *Morning Telegraph*. When Mayor Van Wyck was looking around for a trusty, wide-awake man for secretary he selected Mr. Downes. Few young men in politics have been so successful, few are so popular, few have so many friends. This is easily accounted for in his case for he possesses not only tact and patience, but is a good judge of human nature as well. All men are the same to Mr. Downes when they have business with the Mayor. Apart from his official duties there are few pleasanter people to meet.

Success has not turned his head and he is still a reporter in spirit—one of the kind who takes an interest in what his fellow men are doing and who has a good word for all who walk his way.

#### RICHARD S. FARLEY.

RICHARD S. FARLEY, Chief Clerk of the Mayor's office, was born in this city in the year 1868. He received his early education in the public schools and at St. Francis Xavier's College.

After his graduation from the latter institution, Mr. Farley entered Columbia College, where he finished his tuition in the Post-Graduate and Law Departments, and was finally admitted to the Bar in 1890.

After the latter event, Mr. Farley began the practice of law as a member of the firm of Farley, Lydon & Carroll, but subsequently withdrew to become a member of the firm of Delany,

Murphy & Farley, at No. 27 William street, with which firm he continued up to the time of his appointment by Mayor Van Wyck as Chief Clerk.

Mr. Farley is a member of the family of that name which is well known all over the upper West side of the Borough of Manhattan, through the reputation acquired by his father, the late Terence Farley, who was an extensive builder and developer of West Side property.

Mr. Farley is well known in social and literary circles, and for the last two years has been the Supreme Knight for the State of New York of the Knights of Columbus, in which organization he has achieved considerable renown because of his qualities as a finished orator. He is a member of many clubs, among them being the Democratic and University Athletic.

#### ROSS F. KEOGH.

ROSS F. KEOGH, the Bond and Warrant Clerk of Mayor Van Wyck, was born in this city on October 27, 1866. He received his early education in the parochial and public schools of the city, and finished his studies at the Brick Church High School, Lackawanna, Pa. Subsequently Mr. Keogh took up the study of law, but he soon abandoned this to enter commercial life. He was for many years assistant buyer in the eastern office of the Huntington-Hopkins Company, the pioneer hardware house of the Pacific Coast, of which Collis P. Huntington, the railway magnate, was the head. When the house dissolved some years ago because of the desire of Mr. Huntington and his partners to devote their time to their railway and other enterprises, Mr. Keogh began his newspaper career, and was on the reportorial staff of several of the leading city dailies.

About four years ago Mr. Keogh joined the staff of the local office of the Associated Press, and soon after was assigned to act as its representative at the State Courts in the City Hall and County Court-house.

While there he became more closely identified with the Tammany Hall Organization, and, in the campaign of 1896 he managed the canvass of its candidate in the Thirty-first Assembly District. Since then he has resided in the Twenty-third Assembly District, where he has been prominently identified with the district organization.

Mr. Keogh was one of Mayor Van Wyck's special appointments. During his career as a reporter he and the Mayor, then

Judge Van Wyck, often met. Mr. Keogh's accuracy in reporting court news, coupled with his courtesy and tact, were not forgotten by the incoming Mayor, who, having a personal knowledge of Mr. Keogh's past work, gave him the position he now fills, to which his abilities entitle him.

### DAVID J. ROCHE.

DAVID, J. ROCHE, Chief of the Bureau of Licenses, was born in New York City on February 13, 1861. He received his early education at Public School No. 18 and High School No. 35. After graduating he devoted four years to the trade of horseshoeing, in his father's shop that had been established since 1865. While thus employed he was elected to the Board of Aldermen in 1889, 1890 and 1891, and each year was returned with increased majority, showing his popularity conclusively.

He is a staunch Tammany Democrat, member of the Democratic Club, Treasurer of the Mohegan Club, and is also a member of several other social and benevolent organizations.

In addition to the above organizations Mr. Roche has been very active in advancing the interest of his craft. He has been President of Local Association of Horseshoers for two years, and by his exertions he has succeeded in securing favorable legislative enactments for the benefit of the association.

His efforts in the above cause were so well directed and successful that during the last election he was given much important work to do in connection with the campaign. Here again he was equally successful and demonstrated thoroughly that he was in every way capable of filling his present position.

### GEORGE W. BROWN, JR.

GEORGE W. BROWN, JR., Deputy Chief of the Bureau of Licenses, was born and brought up in the City of New York. He was graduated from Princeton in the famous "Class of '77," afterward from the Law School of Columbia, under Professor Dwight, and then admitted to the Bar here in 1880. Three years later he received his appointment from Mayor Edson, and has been retained in office successively by Mayors Grace, Hewitt, Grant, Gilroy, Strong and Van Wyck. He is an active member of the Bar Association, Democratic Club, Tammany Hall, and other organizations. He is also a prominent Freemason, having held high offices with honor to himself and credit to the craft.

## THE COMMISSIONERS OF ACCOUNTS.

The Commissioners of Accounts, in addition to being the Mayor's confidential officers and accountants, make special inspections for the Mayor, during the progress of the work, of contracts of every description awarded by the different departments of the City, and they report directly to him any violation of the specifications.

In gross cases of violations, where the same are not remedied, they at once notify the Comptroller to withhold payment until the specifications are complied with, and the Commissioners of Accounts stand ready to defend their action in court. In every case where litigation has followed they have been sustained in the courts as far as the Court of Appeals.

For the purpose of making these inspections they have a complete chemical and physical laboratory, in charge of an expert chemist, who has been engaged by the present Commissioners.

This chemist's duty will be to determine the quantitative and qualitative analysis of asphalts, cements, stone, sand, and all other materials used in the construction of roads, pavements and other public improvements.

The above laboratory is under the supervision of a Chief Engineer, who has also under him a staff of engineers, draftsmen and surveyors, and, in addition, he has a staff of inspectors, who are constantly engaged in making examinations of contract work in course of construction in the different boroughs. These inspectors make daily reports to the Chief Engineer, who in turn reports to the Commissioners of Accounts, any well-founded causes of complaint.

There are employed throughout the year examiners whose sole duty is to examine the receipts and expenditures of the Finance Department of the City, which includes the Chamberlain's and Comptroller's offices, and the Commissioners of Accounts make a quarterly and annual report to the Mayor and Common Council containing a detailed and classified statement of the financial condition of the city as shown by such examination, as required by the Charter.



Every voucher and cancelled warrant for which any payment has been made by the City of New York, including all the boroughs, is thoroughly examined by this office as to clerical correctness, but the legality of the expenditure and the correctness of the prices paid are made the objects of special examinations of the respective departments.

The Commissioners of Accounts have the power to subpoena any City Officer or any citizen who has business relations with the City Government, and can examine his books and accounts, if necessary.

While the Comptroller has the general supervision of the manner of keeping the books of the different departments, still, the Commissioners of Accounts can criticise and recommend such improvements as they, in the course of their examinations, find necessary, and in some of the departments the law specifies that the books shall be kept in the form approved by the Commissioners of Accounts.

The present Commissioners, John C. Hertle and Edward Owen, have been extremely active, and besides reporting to the Mayor innumerable numbers of violations of specifications by contractors, have, among many others, made examinations and reported on the following subjects :

The revision of the final estimates for the Board of Estimate and Apportionment; a statement of all bonds authorized and unissued from 1882 up to the present time, and also showing the unexpended balances of the several accounts for which the money realized from these bonds was used; a detailed examination and report of the expenditures of the East River Bridge; a complete report of the expenditures of the Rapid Transit Commission; an examination made by them of the New York Society for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled, in which they showed that this institution was overpaid by the Comptroller's Office many thousand dollars; the manner of receipting for forage and coal delivered to the Fire Department; an examination and recommendation of improvements in selling ferry tickets and keeping accounts of the Clerk in charge of those matters for the Department of Charities; an examination of the Health Board for the sale of laboratory products, such as diphtheria anti-toxins and vaccine virus; the accounts of the Penitentiary, which showed that \$30,052.87 had not been collected from the State for maintenance of felons committed for terms of less than a year, since 1875; the accounts and records of the several Clerks of the

Magistrates' Courts, showing a deficit of \$131; a report to the Mayor recommending a system of keeping books for the City Record, a statement showing the unexpended balance of the School-house Fund Account of the Department of Education; the records of the several Clerks of the Magistrates' Courts and the Wardens of the respective prisons attached thereto, showing a deficit of \$1,263.50; Clerk and Warden's Account of Special Sessions; the accounts of the Clerk of the Court of General Sessions; an examination of the Mission of the Immaculate Virgin, showing the net amount of over-payment by the Comptroller to this Mission of \$16,292.85; the accounts of the Clerk of the City Court from January 26, 1892, to March 31, 1898; an examination of the thirteen Civil District Courts for the year 1897; an examination of the Bureau of Licenses from January 1, 1895, to April 30, 1898; the failure of the Magistrates of the City of New York for the past twenty-two years to commit vagrants as tramps, thereby depriving the City of the opportunity to charge the State for the support of tramps, as a result of which this failure has been remedied. The Commissioners of Accounts furnish the forms and check the monthly trial balances rendered by the different departments to the Mayor.

It will thus be seen that the Commissioners of Accounts have large powers, great authority and much discretion for the purpose of carrying on their work. Of course they could abuse their privileges and neglect their duties, but the history of the office is a clean one.

## EDWARD OWEN,

### COMMISSIONER OF ACCOUNTS.

EDWARD OWEN, Commissioner of Accounts, was born in Cincinnati, O. He attended the public schools of that city, finishing his education in Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio.

Mr. Owen's business career began in New Orleans, where, before he reached his majority, he was filling an important position in the office of a cotton house in that city, later becoming a partner in the concern.

When the Civil War broke out Mr. Owen was one of the early Volunteers, and distinguished himself on more than one occasion for bravery and service. As a member of the famous Battalion of Washington Artillery of New Orleans, he was promoted from private to Orderly Sergeant, and at the first battle

of Bull Run was further promoted to a first lieutenantcy of the First Company.

Mr. Owen was severely wounded twice, but nevertheless "stuck it out," remaining in the war until the surrender of Appomattox, when he returned to Louisiana and resumed his former business, in partnership with General James Longstreet. During the "carpet bag" reign in New Orleans, Mr. Owen removed to New York and became a member of the Cotton Exchange. In 1885 he was appointed to a clerkship in the office of Commissioner of Accounts, and shortly after was advanced to Chief Clerk of the office.

In 1893, Mayor Gilroy made him Commissioner of Accounts, and during his administration he conducted the affairs of the office on such a strict business basis, combined with a fine system of detail, that it was often referred to by business men as one of the model city departments.

When Mayor Strong assumed office he received so many letters from prominent citizens concerning Mr. Owen's capabilities that, although the policy of his administration would not admit of a re-appointment, they requested him to remain as Chief Clerk. When Mayor Van Wyck made his appointments he knew the City would be in safe hands with Mr. Owen again as Commissioner of Accounts.

Apart from business Mr. Owen is a quiet gentleman, with a flavor of Southern chivalry in his bearing and manner that makes him esteemed and respected by all who know him. He is a member of the Executive Committee of the Southern Society, Lieutenant Commander and Paymaster of the Confederate Veteran Camp of New York. In both of these associations, as well as with the general public, he stands high as a man, a citizen and a public official.



EDWARD OWEN.



JOHN C. HERTLE.



JOHN E. ELLISON.

## JOHN C. HERTLE,

COMMISSIONER OF ACCOUNTS.

JOHN C. HERTLE was born in New York City, of German parents.

After leaving school he entered one of the best business colleges at that time to acquire a thorough commercial education, which he mastered so rapidly that his fellow-students came to him for assistance, which attracted the attention of the president of the college, who offered him a position as teacher, during which time he labored studiously, acquiring the higher branches and finally was induced to accept the position of principal, which he held for five years, when he accepted the position of accountant for a manufacturing corporation.

This position he held until he started a manufacturing business for himself and succeeded in establishing a prosperous business, employing over 250 hands, which he was compelled to sell, owing to ill health.

Regaining his health he accepted the position of accountant for a large silk manufacturing company, having their salesroom in New York City.

He managed the affairs of the counting-room so well that he was finally made superintendent and confidential man, which position he held for ten years, when Mayor Van Wyck selected him as a Commissioner of Accounts.

In politics he has always voted the Democratic ticket and for several years has been and is now a member of the Democratic Club, and Society of Tammany or Columbian Order.

Mr. Hertle has a way of grasping a large subject directly and quickly, and this, added to his long experience as an expert accountant, peculiarly qualifies him for the important position he now fills.

## JOHN E. ELLISON,

CHIEF CLERK, COMMISSIONERS OF ACCOUNTS.

JOHN E. ELLISON was born in New York City, of American parents, whose ancestors were Scotch-Irish.

His father, Samuel Ellison, having died before the subject of this sketch had attained the age of eleven years, he being the eldest of a family of five children, was obliged to leave school and become a breadwinner for the family.

He advanced rapidly in the public schools of this city, being near the first class in old Eighty-seventh Street School, of which Dr. John W. Boyce was the principal.

He at once commenced the serious duties of life and entered the law office of one of the old school practitioners of the city, a descendant, by the way, of one of the original committee of one hundred which was formed in revolutionary times for the protection of the lives and property of the city.

While in the above employ Mr. Ellison developed a taste for good literature, and embraced every opportunity to improve his mind. His employers took a deep interest in his welfare, placing many advantages in his way of acquiring an education. In this connection he gained a knowledge of Latin and history that youths in his position do not usually possess when away from school-house precincts.

He entered Columbia College Law School, and, devoting his spare time and evenings to the study of law, succeeded in graduating in the class of 1878, having acquired a good and substantial knowledge of the law, both theoretically and practically.

He has been engaged in many important cases, involving complicated questions in real estate law and the law of trusts.

In politics he has always voted the Democratic ticket, and is now the President of the Manhasset Club, a large and flourishing club, the representative Tammany organization of the Annexed District, which rendered valuable aid in the last campaign.

His abilities have been fully recognized by the bench and bar, and he has many testimonials as to his ability and standing.

## BOARD OF ARMORY COMMISSIONERS.

The Armory Board of the City of New York was first created by chapter 91 of the Laws of 1884, and was composed of The Mayor, Hon. Franklin Edson; the Major-General Commanding the First Division of the National Guard, Gen. Alexander Shaler; the Commissioner of Public Works, Hubert O. Thompson.

The Board was reconstructed by chapter 487 of the Laws of 1886, as follows: The Mayor, Hon. Wm. R. Grace; the two senior ranking officers in command of troops of the National Guard in the City and County of New York, Brig.-Gen. W. G. Ward, Brig.-Gen. L. Fitzgerald; the President of the Department of Taxes and Assessments, Hon. Michael Coleman; the Commissioner of Public Works, Rollin M. Squire.

The Charter of the greater city does not provide for any Commissioner of Public Works, nor does it provide any substitute for him in the Armory Board, so that the Board, since January 1, has consisted of only four members.

The *personnel* at this time is: Hon. Robert A. Van Wyck, President, the Mayor; Brig.-Gen. McCoskry Butt, Brig.-Gen. George Moore Smith, the two senior ranking officers in command of troops of the National Guard in the City and County of New York; Hon. Thomas L. Feitner, Secretary, President of the Department of Taxes and Assessments.

The Mayor has always been chairman of the Board, and since the reconstruction in 1886, the President of the Department of Taxes and Assessments has been the secretary.

The object of the creation of the Armory Board was to provide the National Guard of the City and County of New York with new and suitable armories, and the Board was empowered to purchase sites and erect buildings of a suitable character, as well as to alter, repair, enlarge or rent armories and to supply the same with furniture, to appropriate money to pay for the same, money to come from the sale of bonds, and all to be done only with the concurrence of the Sinking Fund.

Prior to the formation of this Board the city had given the site for the Seventh Regiment Armory, and that organization had erected the building now thus occupied.

In 1884 the following sites were selected and purchased:

For the Twenty-second Regiment—The block bounded by Sixty-seventh and Sixty-eighth streets, Columbus avenue and the Boulevard.

For the Twelfth Regiment—An L-shaped plot on the westerly side of Columbus avenue, between Sixty-first and Sixty-second streets.

For the Eighth Regiment—The block between Park and Madison avenues, and Ninety-fourth and Ninety-fifth streets.

Contracts were also entered into for a building for the Twelfth Regiment, designed by Architect James E. Ware.

In 1888 contracts were let for the erection of an Armory, designed by Architect John R. Thomas, for the Eighth Regiment, on 300 feet of the easterly end of the plot purchased for that purpose.

In 1889, the armory building, designed by Architect John P. Leo, for the Twenty-second Regiment, was contracted for.

In 1890 the plot on the easterly side of Park avenue, between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth streets, was secured for the Seventy-first Regiment Armory, and in 1892 a building designed by Architect John R. Thomas was contracted for, to accommodate the Seventy-first Regiment and the Second Battery.

In 1891 a site was secured for the Ninth Regiment on the north side of Fourteenth street, running through to Fifteenth street, a short distance west of Sixth avenue, and in 1894 a building designed by W. A. Cable and E. A. Sargent, Associate Architects, was erected thereon.

In 1893 the Government loaned the ship "New Hampshire" for an armory for the First Naval Battalion, and the Armory Board fitted up the same as suitable quarters for that organization.

In 1894 a building designed by J. R. Thomas, Architect, was erected adjoining the Eighth Regiment Armory, as quarters for Squadron "A."

In 1894 a modern rifle range was constructed in the Seventh Regiment Armory, and in 1898, the building was wired and furnished with fixtures for lighting the same by electricity.

Preliminary steps have been taken for securing sites for the First Battery of Artillery, and for the Sixty-ninth Regiment.

The expenditures made under this Board since its creation have amounted to about four million dollars.



## MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL,

1898, 1899, 1900 and 1901.

## BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

Council Dist.	NAME	RESIDENCE	BUSINESS ADDRESS
	RANDOLPH GUGGENHEIMER, <i>President.</i>	8 East 81st Street.....	80 Broad Street.
	JOHN T. OAKLEY, <i>Vice-Chairman.</i>	442 East 14th Street....	442 East 14th Street.
1	THOMAS F. FOLEY.....	20 James Slip.....	119 Centre Street.
	MARTIN ENGEL.....	303 Broome St.....	50 Centre Market.
	FRANK J. GOODWIN.....	263 West 24th Street....	280 Broadway.
2	CHARLES F. ALLEN.....	153 West 45th Street....	153 West 45th Street.
	PATRICK J. RYDER.....	154 Spring Street.....	7 Vandam Street.
	HARRY C. HART.....	487 East 84th Street....	78 Park Row.
8	GEORGE B. CHRISTMAN.....	381 East 55th Street....	312-318 East 95th Street.
	JOHN J. MURPHY.....	393 First Avenue.....	398 First Avenue.
	EUGENE A. WISE.....	801 West 128th Street..	145th Street and 8th Ave.
4	STEWART M. BRICK.....	693 Fifth Avenue.....	80 Broadway.
	HERMAN SULZER.....	2475 Second Avenue....	2475 Second Avenue.

## BOROUGH OF THE BRONX.

5	WILLIAM J. HYLAND.....	Westchester.....	320 Broadway.
	ADOLPH C. HOTTENROTH...	668 East 184th Street...	271 Broadway.
	BERNARD C. MURRAY.....	1262 Boston Road.....	1262 Boston Road.

## BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

6	CHARLES H. FRANCISCO....	1193 Halsey Street.....	1192 Halsey St., Brooklyn. Maspeth and Gardiner Avenues, Brooklyn.
	FRANCIS F. WILLIAMS.....	25 Orient Avenue.....	188 Central Ave., Brooklyn.
	CONRAD H. HESTER.....	183 Central Avenue.....	200 Montague St., Brooklyn.
	ADAM H. LEICH.....	314 Monroe Street.....	73 Bradford St., Brooklyn.
7	HENRY FRENCH.....	78 Bradford Street.....	Eastern Park, Brooklyn.
	CHARLES H. EBBETS.....	328 First Street.....	Franklin Building.
	JOHN J. MCGARRY.....	176 Nevins Street.....	186 Remsen St., Brooklyn.
8	WILLIAM A. DOYLE.....	261 56th Street.....	198 Montague St., Brooklyn.
	MARTIN F. CONLY.....	92 Adams Street.....	92 Adams Street, Brooklyn.

## BOROUGH OF QUEENS.

9	DAVID L. VAN NOSTRAND..	Little Neck.....	Little Neck, L. I.
	JOSEPH CASSIDY.....	99 Hulst St., Bilsenville..	99 Hulst St., Bilsenville, L. I.

## BOROUGH OF RICHMOND.

10	JOSEPH F. O'GRADY.....	New Brighton.....	New Brighton, S. I.
	BENJAMIN J. BODINE.....	Port Richmond.....	Port Richmond, S. I.

P. J. SCULLY, Clerk.

## STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE COUNCIL

For the Years 1898, 1899, 1900 and 1901.

**Finance.**

COUNCILMAN ALLEN,  
 " BRICE,  
 " CHRISTMAN,  
 " HESTER,  
 " FRENCH,  
 " O'GRADY,  
 " LEICH.

**Law.**

COUNCILMAN HOTTENROTH,  
 " GOODWIN,  
 " VAN NOSTRAND.  
 " BODINE,  
 " EBBETS,  
 " MCGARRY,  
 " WILLIAMS.

**Railroads.**

COUNCILMAN OAKLEY,  
 " HART,  
 " HYLAND,  
 " CONLY,  
 " HESTER,  
 " CASSIDY,  
 " FRANCISCO.

**Street Cleaning.**

COUNCILMAN HYLAND,  
 " FOLEY,  
 " MURPHY,  
 " CONLY,  
 " VAN NOSTRAND.

**Salaries and Offices.**

COUNCILMAN BRICE,  
 " OAKLEY,  
 " HOTTENROTH,  
 " EBBETS,  
 " LEICH.

**Fire.**

COUNCILMAN O'GRADY,  
 " SULZER,  
 " MURPHY,  
 " HESTER,  
 " FRANCISCO.

**Building Department.**

COUNCILMAN DOYLR,  
 " ALLEN,  
 " MCGARRY,  
 " VAN NOSTRAND,  
 " WISE.

**Markets.**

COUNCILMAN FOLEY,  
 " GOODWIN,  
 " FRENCH,  
 " VAN NOSTRAND,  
 " WILLIAMS.

**Privileges and Elections.**

COUNCILMAN EBBETS,  
 " GOODWIN,  
 " BRICE,  
 " DOYLE,  
 " WILLIAMS.

**Claims.**

COUNCILMAN MURRAY,  
 " SULZER,  
 " CASSIDY,  
 " HESTER,  
 " LEICH.

**Streets and Highways.**

COUNCILMAN MURPHY,  
 " SULZER,  
 " ENGEL,  
 " MURRAY,  
 " FRENCH,  
 " FRANCISCO,  
 " VAN NOSTRAND.

**Public Buildings, Lighting  
and Supplies.**

COUNCILMAN CHRISTMAN,  
 " BRICE,  
 " ALLEN,  
 " DOYLE,  
 " ENGEL,  
 " BODINE,  
 " WILLIAMS.

**Docks and Ferries.**

COUNCILMAN RYDER,  
 " WISE,  
 " HOTTENROTH,  
 " MCGARRY,  
 " HESTER,  
 " CASSIDY,  
 " LEICH.

**Rules.**

COUNCILMAN OAKLEY,  
 " GOODWIN,  
 " BODINE,  
 " VAN NOSTRAND,  
 " HOTTENROTH,  
 " HESTER,  
 " WILLIAMS.

**Public Education.**

COUNCILMAN BRICE,  
 " HART,  
 " HYLAND,  
 " O'GRADY,  
 " WILLIAMS.

**Public Health.**

COUNCILMAN WISE,  
 " GOODWIN,  
 " FRENCH,  
 " VAN NOSTRAND,  
 " FRANCISCO.

**Penal Institutions.**

COUNCILMAN HESTER,  
 " CHRISTMAN,  
 " MURRAY,  
 " CASSIDY,  
 " LEICH.

**Public Charities.**

COUNCILMAN HART,  
 " ALLEN,  
 " SULZER,  
 " MCGARRY,  
 " BODINE.

**Police.**

COUNCILMAN ENGEL,  
 " RYDER,  
 " HART,  
 " FRENCH,  
 " WILLIAMS.

**Parks.**

COUNCILMAN SULZER,  
 " RYDER,  
 " HYLAND,  
 " MURPHY,  
 " EBBETS,  
 " WILLIAMS,  
 " BODINE.

**Sewers.**

COUNCILMAN GOODWIN,  
 " FOLEY,  
 " WISE,  
 " MURRAY,  
 " HESTER,  
 " LEICH,  
 " O'GRADY.

**Bridges and Tunnels.**

COUNCILMAN CONLY,  
 " CHRISTMAN,  
 " BRICE,  
 " HYLAND,  
 " FRENCH,  
 " CASSIDY,  
 " LEICH.

**Water Supply.**

COUNCILMAN FOLEY,  
 " HART,  
 " WISE,  
 " HOTTENROTH,  
 " DOYLE,  
 " O'GRADY,  
 " WILLIAMS.

**JOINT COMMITTEES.****Printed and Engrossed Ordinances and Resolutions.**

COUNCILMAN MCGARRY,  
 " HOTTENROTH,  
 " BRICE,  
 " BODINE,  
 " FRANCISCO.

**Public Printing.**

COUNCILMAN RYDER,  
 " O'GRADY,  
 " CONLY,  
 " MURRAY,  
 " LEICH.

## MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

1898 AND 1899.

Dist.	NAME.	RESIDENCE.	BUSINESS ADDRESS.
NEW YORK CO.			
No.			
20	THOMAS F. WOODS, <i>Pres.</i> .....	534 Second Av .....	161 East 32d St.
11	WILLIAM H. GLEDHILL, <i>V. P.</i> .....	359 West 34th St .....	543 W. 34th St.
1	JEREMIAH KENNEFICK .....	57 Dey St. ....	57 Dey St.
2	JEREMIAH CRONIN .....	96 Madison St .....	2 New Chambers St.
3	JOSEPH E. WELLING .....	128 West Houston St.....	128 West Houston St.
4	BERNARD GLICK .....	223 Clinton St.....	132 Nassau St.
5	JOSEPH A. FLINN .....	37 Grove St .....	Pier 49 North River.
6	FREDERICK F. FLECK .....	38 East 4th St.....	199 Centre St.
7	PATRICK H. KEAHON .....	186 Bank St.....	888 Greenwich St.
8	LOUIS MINSKY .....	83 Orchard St.....	345-347 Grand St.
9	HENRY SIEFKE .....	307 West 26th St.....	307 West 26th St.
10	JOHN P. KOCH .....	310 Fifth St .....	179 East 96th St.
12	JAMES J. SMITH .....	280 Monroe St.....	34 Jackson St.
13	CHARLES METZGER .....	343 West 32th St.....	334 West 42d St.
14	JAMES P. HART .....	200 First Av .....	200 First Av.
15	ROBERT MUH .....	513 West 47th St.....	513 W. 47th St.
16	EMIL NEUFELD .....	242 East 7th St.....	191 Stanton St.
17	DENNIS J. HARRINGTON .....	422 West 58th St.....	786 Ninth Av.
18	JAMES E. GAFFNEY .....	222 East 20th St.....	
19	HOWARD P. OKIE .....	Colonial Club.....	220 Broadway.
21	JOHN S. RODDY .....	251 West 118th St.....	1760 Broadway.
22	MICHAEL LEDWITH .....	162 East 46th St.....	3d Av. and 46th St.
23	COLLIN H. WOODWARD .....	478 West 145th St.....	306 West 145th St.
24	FRANK DUNN .....	817 East 60th St.....	
25	P. TECUMSER SHERMAN .....	126 East 27th St.....	59 Wall St.
26	ED. T. McENEANEY .....	419 East 75th St.....	419 East 75th St
27	JOSEPH OATMAN .....	714 Seventh Av .....	1556 Broadway.
28	JOHN T. MCCALL .....	230 East 41st St.....	Herald Building.
29	HOMER FOLKS .....	53 East 87th St.....	105 East 22d St.
30	GEORGE A. BURRELL .....	166 East 90th St.....	2 Lispenard St.
31	ELIAS GOODMAN .....	65 East 127th St.....	468 Sixth Av.
32	WILLIAM F. SCHNEIDER, JR. ....	130 East 105th St.....	H. B. Clafin Co.
33	THOMAS F. MCCAUL .....	1625 Madison Av.....	137 East 106th St.
34	LAWRENCE W. MCGEATH .....	458 Willis Av .....	459 Willis Av.
35	HENRY GEIGER .....	1236 Clover St.....	19 8 Boston Road.
ANNEXED DISTRICT.			
	FRANK GASS .....	West Chester .....	West Chester.
KINGS CO.			
1	JOHN L. BURLEIGH .....	Pierpoint House, B'klyn..	96 Court St.
2	JAMES J. BRIDGES .....	238 Front St., Brooklyn..	383 Front St., Brooklyn.
3	MOSES J. WAFER .....	124 Harrison St., Brooklyn..	124 Harrison St., Brooklyn.
4	DAVID S. STEWART .....	407 Lafayette Av., B'klyn..	544 Franklin Av., B'klyn.
5	JAMES F. ELLIOTT .....	86 South 9th St., Brooklyn..	So. 6th St. & Kent Av. B'klyn.
6	JOHN DIEMER .....	36 Hopkins St., Brooklyn..	36 Hopkins St., Brooklyn.
7	WILLIAM KEGAN .....	96th St., near 3d Av., B'klyn	9 Court Square, Brooklyn.
8	FRANCIS P. KENNY .....	402 Union St., Brooklyn ..	402 Union St., Brooklyn.
9	FRANK HENNESSY .....	544 Court St., Brooklyn ..	544 Court St., Brooklyn.
10	FRANCIS J. BYRNE .....	90 Clermont Av., Brooklyn	90 Clermont Av., Brooklyn.
11	STEPHEN W. MCKEEVER .....	135 Sixth Av., Brooklyn ..	95 Washington St., B'klyn.
12	MATTHEW E. DOOLEY .....	364 Sixth St., Brooklyn ..	395 Court St., Brooklyn.
13	HECTOR MCNEIL .....	101 Diamond St., Brooklyn	3 White St., New York.
14	EDWARD S. SCOTT .....	181 North 4th St., B'klyn ..	Foot So 5th St., Brooklyn.
15	JACOB J. VELTON .....	178 Montrose Av., B'klyn..	60 Broadway, Brooklyn.
16	WILLIAM WENZ .....	174 Bainbridge St., B'klyn.	West Washing'n Mkt., N. Y.
17	JACOB D. ACKERMAN .....	17 Verona Place, Brooklyn	Pier 18, North River.
18	JAMES H. MCINNES .....	1337 Pacific St., Brooklyn	45 East 12th St., New York.
19	BERNARD SCHMITT .....	61 Evergreen Av., Brooklyn	61 Evergreen Av., Brooklyn.
20	JOHN T. LANG .....	127 Central Av., Brooklyn	127 Central Av., Brooklyn.
21	ELIAS HELGANS .....	337 Van Sicken Av., B'klyn.	337 Van Sicken Av., B'klyn.
RICHMOND CO.			
	JOHN J. VAUGHAN, JR. ....	Tottenville, Staten Island..	Tottenville, Staten Island.
QUEENS CO. L. I. City.—Newtown.			
	JOSEPH GEISER .....	835 Albert St., L. I. City. .	835 Albert St., L. I. City.
Jamaica.—Flushing.—Hempstead.			
	WILLIAM T. JAMES .....	120 Jamaica Av., Flushing	30 Main St., Flushing.

MICHAEL F. BLAKE, *Clerk.*

## STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN

For the Years 1898 and 1899.

*Finance.*

ALDERMAN MUH.  
 " HART,  
 " SIEFKE,  
 " SCOTT,  
 " BYRNE,  
 " GEISER,  
 " GOODMAN.

*Law.*

ALDERMAN BURRELL,  
 " FLINN,  
 " GLICK,  
 " DOOLEY,  
 " VELTON,  
 " GAFFNEY,  
 " McINNES.

*Railroads.*

ALDERMAN LEDWITH,  
 " FLECK,  
 " SMITH,  
 " KEEGAN,  
 " SCOTT,  
 " McCALL,  
 " GOODMAN.

*Parks.*

ALDERMAN McGRATH,  
 " HARRINGTON,  
 " DUNN,  
 " McKEEVER,  
 " HENNESSY,  
 " VAUGHAN,  
 " SHERMAN.

*Sewers.*

ALDERMAN McCAUL,  
 " MINSKY,  
 " GEISER,  
 " RODDY,  
 " WAFER,  
 " WOODWARD,  
 " SCHNEIDER.

*Bridges and Tunnels.*

ALDERMAN KEAHON,  
 " SCHNEIDER,  
 " NEUFELD,  
 " BYRNE,  
 " LANG,  
 " GEIGER,  
 " McNEILL.

*Water Supply.*

ALDERMAN KENNEFICK,  
 " BURRELL,  
 " GASS,  
 " ELLIOTT,  
 " SCHMIDT,  
 " VAUGHAN,  
 " JAMES.

*Streets and Highways.*

ALDERMAN ELLIOTT,  
 " RODDY,  
 " GEIGER,  
 " DUNN,  
 " BRIDGES,  
 " CRONIN,  
 " BURLEIGH.

*Public Buildings, Lighting  
and Supplies.*

ALDERMAN GLEDHILL,  
 " GAFFNEY,  
 " McENEANEY,  
 " BYRNE,  
 " HELGANS,  
 " GEISER,  
 " GOODMAN.

*Docks and Ferries.*

ALDERMAN GAFFNEY,  
 " LEDWITH,  
 " FLINN,  
 " SCOTT,  
 " McKEEVER,  
 " CRONIN,  
 " STEWART.

*Rules.*

ALDERMAN GLICK,  
 " WELLING,  
 " METZGER,  
 " BRIDGES,  
 " KENNEY,  
 " GEIGER,  
 " McINNES.

*Public Education.*

ALDERMAN SCHNEIDER,  
 " HART,  
 " HENNESSY,  
 " OATMAN,  
 " VAUGHAN.

**Public Health.**

ALDERMAN MCKEEVER,  
 " METZGER,  
 " DUNN,  
 " MUH.  
 " FOLKS.

**Penal Institutions.**

ALDERMAN VELTON,  
 " CRONIN,  
 " KOCH,  
 " MCCALL,  
 " DIEMER.

**Public Charities.**

ALDERMAN VAUGHAN,  
 " SIEFKE,  
 " WELLING,  
 " WAFER,  
 " ACKERMAN.

**Privileges and Elections.**

ALDERMAN GLEDHILL,  
 " KENNEFICK,  
 " KENNEY,  
 " GEISER,  
 " JAMES.

**Building Department.**

ALDERMAN SIEFKE,  
 " GASS,  
 " HENNESSY,  
 " BURRELL,  
 " BURLEIGH.

**Police.**

ALDERMAN SMITH,  
 " KOCH,  
 " KEAHON,  
 " MCKEEVER,  
 " STEWART.

**Street Cleaning.**

ALDERMAN FLECK,  
 " GEIGER,  
 " BRIDGES,  
 " HARRINGTON,  
 " OKIE.

**Salaries and Offices.**

ALDERMAN CRONIN,  
 " NEUFELD,  
 " HENNESSY,  
 " McGRATH,  
 " WENTZ.

**Fire.**

ALDERMAN HART,  
 " KOCH,  
 " DOOLEY,  
 " McCAUL,  
 " DIEMER.

**Markets.**

ALDERMAN METZGER,  
 " McNEANEY,  
 " MINSKY,  
 " ELLIOTT,  
 " ACKERMAN.

**Affairs of Boroughs.**

ALDERMAN LEDWITH,  
 " McCAUL,  
 " McCALL,  
 " CRONIN,  
 " SCHMITT,  
 " ELLIOTT,  
 " WOODWARD.

**Legislation.**

ALDERMAN GAFFNEY,  
 " MUH,  
 " GLICK,  
 " DUNN,  
 " GLEDHILL,  
 " LANG,  
 " SMITH,  
 " BURLEIGH,  
 " WOODWARD,  
 " GOODMAN.

**JOINT COMMITTEES.****Printed and Engrossed  
Ordinances and Resolutions.**

ALDERMAN GASS,  
 " KENNEFICK,  
 " KENNEY,  
 " SCHNEIDER,  
 " SHERMAN.

**Public Printing.**

ALDERMAN WELLING,  
 " GLICK,  
 " HELGANS,  
 " GEAGAN,  
 " McNNES.

**Claims.**

ALDERMAN FLINN,  
 " VELTON,  
 " KOCH,  
 " WENTZ,  
 " McGRATH.

## RANDOLPH GUGGENHEIMER.

RANDOLPH GUGGENHEIMER is a type of the class of Americans who illustrate the possibility for advancement and distinction where energy, perserverance and integrity are the ruling incentives, and who, through honesty, industry and ability have pushed their way forward from comparative poverty to an honorable position in business and professional life. Mr. Guggenheimer is now in the very prime of life, having been born forty-nine years ago in Lynchburg, Va., where his parents were extensively engaged in business. While still a youth he came to New York, and by his own efforts and with his own earnings supported himself until he graduated as a lawyer in the University of the City of New York. By his ability and industry Mr. Guggenheimer soon carved out for himself a considerable practice, and in 1882, when he was already known as a rising and prosperous lawyer, he established the well-known firm of Guggenheimer & Untermyer, now Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall.

Mr. Guggenheimer, from the time he came to New York, took a deep interest in the welfare of the public schools, and this fact received recognition at the hands of Mayor Grace in 1887, when he appointed Mr. Guggenheimer a Commissioner of the common schools, the only public office which he has ever held. During the nine years that he was connected with the public school system his activity made itself felt in every department of the Board. He won the esteem and confidence of the teachers by his uniform courtesy and fair treatment, and always upheld the rights of the local teachers to promotion to the highest offices open to them. When it appeared that the accommodation in the public schools as they then existed was not sufficient for all the children of the city, Mr. Guggenheimer, at a critical moment, became Chairman of the Committee on Sites, and worked night and day to acquire suitable and convenient locations for new school buildings, and it is but justice to him to say that a very large percentage of the new school-houses which have been erected during the last nine years are the fruits of his labors and sagacity. He urged forward, in spite of great opposition, the plan of having a sufficient number of schools thrown open in the evening for the tuition of those who were unable to secure educational advantages during the day.



RANDOLPH GUGGENHEIMER,  
PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL.



The retention of the German language as an indispensable part of the school curriculum was due solely to his efforts, and was the result of a long and arduous fight on his part.

Mr. Guggenheimer was the pioneer in introducing large office buildings on Broadway, between Houston and Fourteenth streets. He bought the site of the old New York Hotel and erected upon it the New York Commercial Buildings, a splendid structure, occupying the entire block, and the largest of its kind in the United States. Mr. Guggenheimer is an old and valued member of the Arion Society, and is also a member of the Manhattan, Lotus and several other clubs.

He is thoroughly domestic in his tastes and has long been happily married, and has a family of two sons and one daughter. In politics Mr. Guggenheimer has always been a Democrat, never seeking any office, but always willing to help the cause and its candidates. He was elected President of the Municipal Council, because in him are found and recognized those qualities of manhood and character that will guarantee to the citizens of Greater New York an official who will not only act in the best interests of the City, but who will bring into public life the same business capacity and honorable dealing that have been the cause of his success in private life.

Mr. Guggenheimer's course since he assumed the office of President of the Council not only confirms the above estimate of him, but also shows that a man of rare attainments is seldom, if ever, understood by a certain element of the public. To another element, however—the high-minded and right thinking—he has demonstrated as surely and clearly as is possible to demonstrate in public life, that he is a strong, sincere, honest and unique character.



JOHN T. OAKLEY,  
*Vice-President, The Council.*

P. J. SCULLY,  
*City Clerk.*

N. J. HAYES,  
*Deputy City Clerk.*

## JOHN T. OAKLEY.

JOHN T. OAKLEY, Vice-President of the Council, was born in New York City of Irish parents, thirty-five years ago. Educated in the grammar schools and New York College. After leaving school, assisted his father in business. Was appointed Index Clerk in the Register's Office in 1885, where he remained two years, going thence to the Custom-house as Statistician for six months. He then became Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue in the Second District, where he remained until Benjamin Harrison was elected President and the administration of the office changed. In March, 1890, after the necessary Civil Service examination, he was appointed Complaint and Corresponding Clerk in the Department of Street Cleaning, which position he held until he was nominated for Alderman in 1892 in the then Tenth Assembly District. He was elected by a plurality of over 3,000; was made Chairman of the Law Committee and gave such satisfaction that he was renominated and re-elected in 1894. He became the leader of the Democratic minority and succeeded Hon. William M. K. Olcott as Chairman of the Finance Committee and Commissioner of the Sinking Fund.

In 1897 he was nominated and elected Councilman in the First District, and on January, 1898, when the Council organized, he was elected Vice-Chairman. He has always been a Tammany Democrat, is a member of the Executive Committee of Tammany Hall and leader of that organization in the Fourteenth District. He is in the hotel business, is married and has three children.

## P. J. SCULLY.

P. J. SCULLY, the City Clerk and Clerk of the Municipal Assembly, the first officer of the title in New York, appointed under the Charter of 1897, is a native of the City of New York. He was born in Christopher street on the 9th of January, 1855. The history of the man tells the story of how success is attainable in municipal politics by perseverance, industry, loyalty and honesty.

Mr. Scully had his education at the old De La Salle Institute on Second street, New York City. He was a member of a circle devoted to literary pursuits and the study of parliamentary usage, most of whom attained eminence in the careers selected by them. To-day there are judges, lawyers, business and medical men who

have achieved prominence through the same training. In those days the traits that developed into the successful leader in public life were marked in P. J. Scully. An interested listener, temperate in debate, calm in the expression of judgment and tactful in the disposition of adverse claimants, his opinion was always solicited and his decision usually confirmed by authority. At the end of his school life Mr. Scully engaged in business, yet devoting his leisure to the studies proposed by the clubs of which he was a member. His accuracy as an accountant merited his appointment as Teller in the United States Custom-house at New York. Among the young men who advanced in Mr. Scully's set was the late Edward F. Reilly, whose public career rounded in his election as County Clerk of New York County. On that event Mr. Reilly sought the help of Mr. Scully to organize the vast interests of the County Clerk's Office, which, in New York County, is also the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court. At the earnest request of influential friends, who believed in his capacity and were acquainted with the difficulties the new administration would encounter, Mr. Scully accepted the office of Deputy County Clerk, and was sworn in on January 1, 1889.

Briefly the legal profession recognized the efficiency of the new service, the promptness and accuracy with which the complicated business was executed, and on the death of Mr. Reilly during his incumbency, in response to a general demand that the new system should continue, Mr. Scully was appointed County Clerk to fill the vacancy. On the election of Judge Giegerich to the office Mr. Scully was continued as Deputy, and again reappointed by Henry D. Purroy, on his election in 1892.

After the election of 1897, when the municipalities and townships were merged into the consolidated City of New York, the gigantic interests and powers conferred upon the Municipal Assembly were the subjects of discussion by able jurists.

Public necessity demanded and private authority recognized the extreme occasion for capable, efficient and honest organization of the staff that should execute the business of this new legislative and administrative body, the Municipal Assembly. At the first meeting held in the new chambers of the Municipal Assembly at the City Hall on January 3, 1898, P. J. Scully was unanimously elected City Clerk and Clerk of the Municipal Assembly.

The selection was made on Mr. Scully's record in the public service. Despite the entanglements of the new Charter, Mr.

Scully, with characteristic force, organized the system and *personnel* of the office of the City Clerk so satisfactorily that it elicited the written commendation of political partisans and the favorable recognition of the press.

### NICHOLAS J. HAYES.

NICHOLAS J. HAYES, the First Deputy City Clerk of the City of New York, was born in Troy, N. Y., in 1854. He came to New York in 1866 and entered the College of St. Francis Xavier. After a two years' course there and a term at the Bryant & Stratton Business College, Mr. Hayes embarked in business with a well-known tea house. His application and energy early attracted the attention of ex-Mayor Edward Cooper, and when that gentleman assumed office in 1879 he took Mr. Hayes with him in a confidential capacity. When the Mayor's term expired Mr. Hayes returned to the tea business and remained there until 1886 when his activity in politics secured for him a clerkship in the Superior Court. He held this position until the consolidation of the courts in 1896, when he was transferred to the Supreme Court, where he remained until appointed First Deputy City Clerk on January 3, 1898.

Mr. Hayes is best known as "Nick," and by this name is hailed throughout the Assembly District in which he resides by young and old. His extreme popularity could receive no better test than in the contest for member of the Executive Committee of Tammany Hall, which occurred in January, 1896, when, notwithstanding the extremely inclement weather, fully nine hundred of his neighbors showed their friendship and regard for him by remaining in line for hours in order to get an opportunity to vote for him. The rescue of his district from the Republican column by a large majority proved the wisdom of this choice, and the untiring efforts of Mr. Hayes to aid the members of his organization to secure employment have still further endeared him to them.

## THOMAS F. WOODS,

PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.



THOMAS F. WOODS was born in New York City in 1866. He was educated in the public schools. At an early age, however, he evinced such a fondness for horses that, although he was unable at the time to gratify his ambition to become a breeder of the animal, upon leaving school he determined upon his calling at once.

Learning the trade of a horseshoer in all its scientific and practical branches, he rapidly rose to the front in his craft, until he now possesses one of the finest establishments for the purpose in the city.

His taste for a political career has permitted him of late years to take a prominent place in the affairs of the city. From the first he has been a Tammany Democrat, his quiet, manly, sincere qualities winning their way in the councils of his party and making of him a leader in his district—the Twentieth.

Mr. Woods makes a pleasing and dignified figure as the first President of the Board of Aldermen for Greater New York, and although not previously a student of the conduct of legislative bodies, he has coached himself thoroughly in the rules and methods of the Board, and is thoroughly alive and in touch with all its procedure and acts.

## WILLIAM H. GLEDHILL.



WILLIAM H. GLEDHILL, Vice-President of the Board of Aldermen, was born in New York City on May 9, 1858, and was educated at Grammar School No. 32, West Thirty-fifth street, in that city.

Mr. Gledhill left Grammar School No. 32 at the early age of fourteen, to enter the wall paper business with his father, in which capacity he has been engaged for the past twenty-five years.

Mr. Gledhill was elected in 1895 to the Assembly, after one of the most spirited contests in New York County, by a plurality of 907 votes over his Republican opponent.

He was re-elected to the Assembly in 1896 by an increased plurality. Of the measures introduced in the Assembly by Mr. Gledhill, which subsequently became laws, the best known is the "Gledhill bill to protect employes in buildings in course of construction." It is unquestioned that since the adoption of this bill the casualties to employes on buildings have materially decreased.

In the fall of 1897, the Democratic party tendered to Mr. Gledhill the nomination as Alderman for the Eleventh Assembly District. Mr. Gledhill was elected by a large majority, and subsequently was honored by the Board of Aldermen in the election to the office of Vice-President of that body.

The firm of which Mr. Gledhill is a member employs a large number of hands, and although the concern employs hundreds, and has been established over seven years, its relations with its employees have always been friendly. Mr. Gledhill's record shows that he does not believe in "strikes," and this is the principle he has carried all through his private and political career up to date.

#### ROBERT MUH.



ROBERT MUH, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Board of Aldermen, was born in Leipsig, Germany, on the 25th day of February, 1851. He came to this country with his parents in the fall of 1853. He attended public school until he was eleven years of age, when his father died. He then had to go to work to help support his mother, and in the course of time he was apprenticed to a manufacturer of jewelry cases at No. 45 Ann street. After being with him for about ten years Mr. Muh became a partner in the business, which was successful. In 1886 he retired from business and went into the real estate business, at which he was also successful. He was elected in 1892 to represent the Eighteenth District in the Board of Aldermen and in 1894 was again elected to represent the same district. Mr. Muh was elected again in 1897 to represent what is now the Fifteenth District under the reapportionment. During his term of office in the Board of Aldermen he had the honor of being on some very important committees, to all of which he gave such careful at-

tention that his present position as Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Board of Aldermen, which carries with it also membership in the Sinking Fund Commission, is an appreciation in part of his conscientious and painstaking services in every official capacity in which he has been connected.

Personally, Mr. Muh is an agreeable gentleman—one of the kind who is always within hailing distance when his friends require a service or a favor. This, coupled with his reputation as an honorable business man and a faithful city official, has made him a popular citizen and his close friends predict a fine career for him in the make-up of the city's government of the future.

### MICHAEL F. BLAKE.

MICHAEL F. BLAKE, Clerk of the Board of Aldermen, was born in the Eighteenth Ward of the City of New York, on the 1st day of August, 1857. He was educated in the public schools and Columbia College Law School, and studied law in the office of the late ex-Supreme Court Justice Abraham B. Tappen and Henry Parsons. Subsequently embarked in journalism, and was for many years a writer on the staff of the New York *Herald*. In 1889 he resigned from the *Herald* to accept the position of Deputy Clerk in the Board of Aldermen, where he served for some years under Captain Francis J. Twomey, the veteran Clerk of the Common Council. When Captain Twomey retired on account of age and increasing infirmities, Mr. Blake was elected Clerk of the Common Council, which position he held for some years. In January, 1898, Mr. Blake was reappointed to the old position of Clerk to the Board of Aldermen, which position he now holds. He is Vice-Chairman of the General Committee of Tammany Hall of the Eighteenth Assembly District, and Chairman of the Law Committee of that district. He is a member of the Democratic, Press and Anawanda Clubs. He still resides in the district where he was born. Mr. Blake is a lawyer in excellent standing, and is looked upon as an authority on laws and ordinances relating to the City of New York.

Personally Mr. Blake is an affable, broad-minded gentleman, possessing liberal views on all topics and a respect for the opinions and hobbies of others, which has made him a great favorite and secured to him a large circle of friends. Although he takes the most interest in the active work connected with his official position, he has a decided liking for literature, especially



works pertaining to the history of New York City. His books on this subject alone would make a small library in itself, and he is always happy when he can dig out some forgotten or overlooked fact pertaining to the early history of the city, and which may have a bearing on the present administration of municipal affairs.



## PRESIDENTS OF THE BOROUGHS AND LOCAL BOARDS.

Borough Presidents hold office for a term of four years. Their offices are located in the City or Borough Halls, and they are *ex-officio* members of the Local Boards for each of the districts of local improvements. They are also chairmen of these local boards, entitled to preside at the board meetings and to vote, but not to have the power of veto.

These local boards give the neighborhood a voice by which it can speak in relation to matters of local concern, and especially as to what are technically known as local improvements—improvements to be paid for by assessments for benefit.

The Charter of Greater New York provides for a wide application of the democratic principle of home rule through the Borough system. The work of administering all of the departments was subdivided, in order that it might be successfully prosecuted, into five Boroughs: Manhattan, The Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond. These five Boroughs were subdivided into districts of local improvements, and the representatives of those districts in the Municipal Assembly were made to constitute what is known as a Board of Local Improvements. The limits of these smaller districts are the same as those of the various Senatorial Districts embraced within the boundaries of the greater city, so that each local board, when properly constituted, would be composed of three Aldermen, one Councilman, with the President of the Borough.

The powers of these boards are purely recommendatory, the right to incur indebtedness and to authorize the making of contracts being reserved to the Municipal Assembly. Nevertheless, recommendations from the various Boards of Local Improvements in the greater city have great weight in effecting legislation for the particular localities which they represent. For instance, an improvement such as the paving or opening of a street, the laying of sewers, gas-mains, etc., in a particular locality being petitioned for, the local board is called together by the President of the Borough to meet not less than ten or more than fifteen days after the date of filing of such petition, and the prop-

erty-owners are notified, by means of the *City Record*, that such a meeting will be held and that such matters will be considered, and at such meeting the owners of the properties to be affected by the assessment levied for such improvements have an opportunity of being heard for or against such petition, and their representatives in the board recommend that the prayer of the petitioners be granted or that it be denied.

This affords the higher bodies of the municipal government an opportunity of obtaining an expression of local opinion on proposed public improvements, and the citizens of the city are afforded a greater opportunity than ever before to be heard on matters affecting their properties. It is very evident that in the case of nuisances, such as disorderly houses, violation of health ordinances, etc., that through the local boards such matters will receive greater attention than if such complaints were made and placed on file in the various departments, to be reached in their order.

The President of the Borough, from the fact that he is a member of the Board of Public Improvements, has an opportunity of following the course of any petition until the final steps are taken thereon.

## AUGUSTUS W. PETERS,

PRESIDENT OF THE BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

AUGUSTUS W. PETERS, who resigned the Chairmanship of the Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange to become President of the Borough of Manhattan, was born in St. Johns, N. B. in 1844, and lived there until he was twenty-three years of age.

After attaining a good knowledge of the law he came to New York in 1867, and in the larger life of this city soon found opportunities to display his natural business ability. Becoming a member of the Gold Exchange he rose rapidly. In 1876 he was elected Secretary of the Gold Exchange and held the position until it became a department of the Stock Exchange.

In 1878 Mr. Peters became a member of the Mining Exchange, and while running on an independent ticket he was elected Chairman of the Exchange, and since then at each and every election he has been unanimously re-elected. When the Mining Exchange was consolidated with the Petroleum Exchange later both exchanges were merged into the Consolidated Stock



LOUIS F. HAFFEN,  
*Pres't Borough of Bronx.*



FREDERICK BOWLEY,  
*Pres't Borough of Queens.*



AUGUSTUS W. PETERS,<sup>†</sup>  
*Pres't Borough Manhattan.*



EDWARD M. GROUT,  
*President Borough of Brooklyn.*



GEORGE CROMWELL,  
*President Borough of Richmond.*

and Petroleum Exchange, Mr. Peters remained an influential and popular member.

Apart from business Mr. Peters is interested in military matters and athletics. He is Sergeant-Major of the Old Guard Veteran Battalion of New York, a member of the New York Athletic Club and one of the active spirits in the Clover Bowling Club.

Aside from athletics and the military, Mr. Peters is a politician in the sense that politics with him means the welfare of the city first and always. He is a member of Tammany Hall and in January, this year, he was re-elected Chairman of the General Committee for the third time.

Apart from business, athletics, the military and politics, Mr. Peters is a gentleman in every way fitted for his present position. Courteous, reposeful, of a picturesque appearance, and possessing the highest social qualities, he is altogether a man one likes to see in an important official position, a position which should only be filled by a man of dignity and character—such as he is.

#### EDWARD M. GROUT.

EDWARD M. GROUT, President of the Borough of Brooklyn, has become, during the past three years, one of the most prominent men in the public life of that section of the Greater New York. His popularity is indicated by the vote by which he was elected to his present office, which was the largest given in Brooklyn Borough to any city or county candidate. He is of New England ancestry, and was born in New York City in 1861. His paternal grandfather was Paul Grout, an old-time Democrat, who was an Assemblyman from New York City from 1839 to 1841.

Mr. Grout's early education was obtained in the public schools of New York and Brooklyn. He entered Colgate University, and was graduated from the class of 1884. He is now a trustee of Colgate University.

Upon leaving college Mr. Grout studied law with General Stewart L. Woodford, now Minister to Spain, and was admitted to the Bar in 1885. He practiced with General Woodford's firm until 1893, when his conduct of the celebrated Adamson taxpayer's suit to prevent the surface railroad franchise frauds in Brooklyn attracted the attention of William J. Gaynor, and a partnership resulted on the first of January, 1893. During that year Mr. Grout took an active part in the litigation over the notorious Columbian Celebration bills, by which the city saved

\$50,000; the New Utrecht gas scheme and the McKane prosecution, which followed Judge Gaynor's election to the bench of the Supreme Court. He led the Gaynor watchers at Gravesend on election day, and did much to bring to public attention the frauds there perpetrated.

In the following year Mr. Grout took an active part in local politics and presided at the big Hill meeting at the Academy of Music. His action at that time made him prominent, and in 1895 he became the regular Democratic candidate for Mayor. He began his campaign with an adverse majority of over 33,000, by which Mayor Schieren had beaten Mr. Boody at the preceding election, staring him in the face, but he made such a remarkable canvass that he was beaten by a plurality of only 2,000. In this campaign he was supported by the Citizens' Committee of One Hundred.

No important public movement has taken place in Brooklyn during recent years in which Mr. Grout has not taken an active part. He was an ardent advocate of the Greater New York, was Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Consolidation League, and made several arguments before the Legislature on that subject. He also appeared before committees of the Senate and Assembly a year ago in favor of the One Dollar Gas bill. His most earnest efforts, however, have been devoted to the subject of municipal ownership of public franchises. He has delivered numerous lectures on the question, and was largely responsible for its introduction into the Democratic platform in the municipal campaign.

Mr. Grout supported the Democratic ticket in the last national campaign, and was one of the men put forward by the followers of Mr. Bryan as an acceptable candidate for Mayor.

He is now the senior member of the law firm of Grout, Jenks, Mayer & Hyde, Assistant Corporation Counsel Jenks having been associated with him since January of last year. Socially he is very popular, being a member of the Manhattan, D. K. F., Brooklyn, Hamilton, Montauk and Riding and Driving clubs, and of the Democratic League. He is also a Veteran of the Twenty-third Regiment and Judge Advocate of the Second Brigade. He is interested in the Good Roads Association.

## LOUIS F. HAFFEN,

PRESIDENT OF THE BOROUGH OF THE BRONX.

LOUIS F. HAFFEN, President of the Borough of The Bronx, was born in New York City, November 6, 1854. After graduating from St. John's College, in Fordham, in 1875, he entered the School of Mines of Columbia College, and was graduated from there in 1879.

Mr. Haffen, after two years' service at home, made a practical study and investigation of mines and metallurgy in Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona and California. He returned to New York and engaged in the practice of his profession. After a short time he received an appointment on the engineering staff of the Park Department and subsequently was appointed Superintendent of the New Parks in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, now the Borough of The Bronx. In May, 1893, Mr. Haffen was appointed Commissioner of Street Improvements of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards. He was elected in the fall of the same year as the Tammany candidate. He had nearly 6,000 majority, receiving strong popular support, in consequence of his record during the short time he had filled the office previous to election. Mr. Haffen occupied the office of Commissioner of Street Improvements until its abolition under the Greater New York Charter. His work as such Commissioner is evidenced by the extraordinarily rapid development of the part of the city mentioned, due to public improvements. He was elected President of the Borough of The Bronx by a plurality of 9,390. His vote was 15,654, and of his two principal opponents 6,264 and 3,779, respectively.

Mr. Haffen is devoted to his present office, and is heart and soul for any measure of value to his constituents. He is a member of all the prominent clubs in the Borough of The Bronx.

## GEORGE CROMWELL.

GEORGE CROMWELL, President of the Borough of Richmond, was born in Brooklyn, July 3, 1860. His father, the late Henry B. Cromwell was a well-known merchant and founder of the Cromwell Steamship Line, before the war, which did a large carrying trade with the West Indies, South America and nearly all the Southern ports. He was the first to adopt the screw as

a means of propulsion for ocean steamships in place of the old side wheels. He was as much ridiculed at the time for his adoption of the propeller as one would be now who proposed going back to the side-wheel again.

Mr. Cromwell is a descendant of the Cromwell family famous in English history. On his mother's side he is descended in a direct line from Elias Hicks, the famous Quaker preacher.

Mr. Cromwell received his early education at the Juvenile High School and the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, from which latter school he was graduated in 1878 as the salutatorian of his class. He entered Yale University in the class of 1883, graduating with honors, after the usual four years' course, and receiving at the end of the Junior year the much-coveted honor of an election to the famous Senior Society known as "Scroll and Keys," to which but fifteen are chosen from each class.

After graduation Mr. Cromwell spent a year in travel abroad, going as far east as Egypt and the Holy Land. Upon his return to America he took the course at the Columbia Law School and was admitted to the Bar in the year 1886, when he entered the office of Elihu Root.

In the fall of 1887 Mr. Cromwell was nominated by the Republicans of Richmond County for the Assembly and was elected by a majority of 1,229. This was probably the largest majority ever given a Republican in Richmond County.

Mr. Cromwell at once took a prominent place in the Assembly and was placed upon four committees, among them being the Committees on Cities and Canals. He succeeded in having passed a large amount of needed legislation affecting Staten Island. Among the measures which he introduced and which became laws were the Arbor Day law, the bill to remove the old Government Cholera Burying Ground from Seguine's Point, and provide for the selection of the present cemetery on Swinburne Island; the Fish and Oyster Protection bill and the bills amending the village charters of Edgewater, New Brighton and Port Richmond.

In the fall of 1888 Mr. Cromwell practically withdrew from active politics and devoted himself to the practice of law, connecting himself with the well-known firm of Butler, Stillman & Hubbard, and making admiralty law his specialty. He held no public position until 1897, when Governor Black appointed him one of the Richmond County Park Commissioners. He was chosen President of the Board.



The question of the Presidency of the Borough of Richmond having been finally settled, the people of Staten Island—Democrats and Republicans—are one family concerning the future improvement of the Island. Foremost among them is the President of the Borough, who, with the co-operation of the leading citizens, is now advocating and working for, among other improvements, an ocean driveway, connecting a country park system; a scientific system of drainage, increased lighting facilities, and a number of other features which will add to the attractiveness and beauty of Richmond Borough.

Mr. Cromwell's travels in and touch with the world at large has increased, if anything, his local pride, and with it an ambition to see Staten Island—which he thinks is not far away—the most beautiful suburb in the world.

#### FREDERICK BOWLEY.

Starting in life with no capital other than a robust constitution and an absolute faith in himself, after twenty-four years of hard work, FREDERICK BOWLEY, President of the Borough of Queens, is in possession of a competence. Mr. Bowley attributes his success to hard work. On his father's side he is of German descent. On his mother's side he is of Austrian extraction. His grandfather owned a large farm at Stuttgart, Germany. His father, Jacob F. Bowley, was born there, but after he became a young man he was exiled from the country because his political ideas were objectionable to the government. He came to America.

The subject of this sketch was born in New York in 1853. He attended the public schools until he was twelve years of age. At that time he was bound out for five years to Luke Dempsey, who kept a meat store at the corner of One Hundred and Sixteenth street and First avenue. When his term of service expired he went west, and for the next two years worked in meat stores at different places in Illinois, Iowa, Michigan and Nebraska. Returning to New York he was employed for a time in several of the largest meat establishments in the city, his last position being that of general manager of the concern. But Mr. Bowley's ambition had always been to manage a business of his own. In 1882 he opened a packing-house in New York. In 1887 he started a second establishment in Astoria, and for a time continued both plants. Finding that his Astoria business required all

his attention he gave up his New York house. The increase of population in the County of Queens was an incentive to Mr. Bowley's enterprise, and he now controls three branches of his original plant in the Borough of Queens.

Mr. Bowley's entry into politics is of recent date. Two years ago, at the solicitation of his party associates, he became a candidate for Alderman-at-Large from his district. His election to this office was an indorsement of the faith his business associates, acquaintances and the people-at-large had in him. As a member of the Common Council of Long Island City, while he did not proclaim himself a "Reformer," he, with three of his colleagues in the Board, Smith, Flanagan and Geiser, who were known as the "honest four," were instrumental in blocking the plans of the enemies who hoped by a vicious measure to saddle several millions of dollars of debt upon the city. Mr. Bowley's enthusiasm and courage at all times to fight for the people's rights commanded universal respect and admiration, and his nomination and election to the presidency of the Borough of Queens is evidence enough that he will give a good account of himself in his new position.

Mr. Bowley is, as he looks—large, generous, whole-souled and honest—a man of and always for the people.

#### IRA EDGAR RIDER.



IRA EDGAR RIDER, the Secretary of the President of the Borough of Manhattan, was born in Jersey City, November 17, 1868. After graduating from the common schools he entered the College of the City of New York, subsequently taking a course at St. Lawrence and Cornell.

Previous to entering the arena of politics he contributed to the magazines of the day and attained some note as a lecturer.

Yielding to the solicitations of friends, he took the platform as a political speaker in the campaign of 1892, his work at that time eliciting favorable comment. He remained with the Democratic State Committee for two years, then turned his attention to municipal politics, becoming an active worker in the Thirtieth District, then under the leadership of Lawrence Delmour, whom

he regards as his political father. His most effective work was done in the last campaign.

He is particularly well known on the upper east side of the city, where his services are in constant demand.

He ranks well up among the political speakers of the day.

### JOSEPH P. HENNESSY.



JOSEPH P. HENNESSY, Secretary of the President of the Borough of The Bronx, was the Secretary of Mr. Haffen as Commissioner of Street Improvements of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, during his incumbency of that office from May 1, 1893, until its abolition on December 31 last, under the Charter. This position made Mr. Hennessy acquainted with municipal routine in all its phases, as affecting street improvements, and incidentally with

all legislation affecting in this sense the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, composing the Borough of The Bronx.

Mr. Hennessy learned the printing trade when a boy, and became a newspaper reporter subsequently. While thus engaged he studied law, and was admitted to the Bar in the First Department in 1892. Mr. Hennessy published a review in January last of the provisions of the Charter affecting borough officers, local boards and local improvements, which attracted favorable comment. He took it for granted that the local boards had the exclusive right, under certain circumstances, to recommend assessable improvements. Such was the official construction placed upon the law subsequently. Mr. Hennessy resides at No. 875 East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth street. He is a member of the Tammany Hall General Committee and many other organizations of a non-political character.

## JAMES W. STEVENSON.



JAMES W. STEVENSON, Secretary to the President of the Borough of Brooklyn and Local Boards of the Borough, was born in Jefferson County, Pennsylvania, on August 24, 1870. He is the son of a farmer. He was educated at Grove City College and became a reporter on the *Pittsburg Times* in 1890. Two years later he moved to Brooklyn and was connected with New York newspapers until appointed to his present position. During the recent municipal campaign

Mr. Stevenson had charge of the *Journal's* political work in Brooklyn. His appointment by President Grout was seconded by Chairman York of the Kings County Democratic Organization, in recognition of his work for the ticket as a newspaper man as well as within party lines.



## DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.

The Department of Finance is the depository of all City revenues, taxes, assessments, proceeds of the issue of bonds, and of all moneys paid to or deposited with it for purposes of public improvement and for other public purposes. It is the trustee of the City's estate and moneys, and is an auditor of all claims for and against the City of New York.

Its functions are exercised through not only the general office of the Comptroller, but as well in five (5) bureaus, designated by law as follows :

“ 1st. A bureau for the collection of revenues accruing from rents and interest on bonds and mortgages, and revenues arising from the use or sale of property belonging to or managed by the city, and the management of the markets.”

The chief officer of such bureau is by law designated as “ the Collector of City Revenues and the Superintendent of Markets.”

“ 2d. A bureau for the collection of taxes.”

The chief officer of such bureau is by law designated as “ the Receiver of Taxes.”

“ 3d. A bureau for the collection of assessments and of such taxes, assessments and water rents as are in arrears.”

The chief officer of such bureau is by law designated as “ the Collector of Assessments and Arrears.”

“ 4th. An auditing bureau, which, under the supervision of the comptroller, shall audit, revise and settle all accounts in which the city is concerned, as debtor or creditor.”

The chief officers of such bureau are by law designated as “ Auditors of Accounts.”

“ 5th. A bureau for the reception and safe-keeping of all moneys paid into the treasury of the city, and for the payment of money on warrants drawn by the comptroller and countersigned by the mayor.”

The chief officer of such bureau is by law designated as “ the Chamberlain.”

The principal sources of revenue are Croton water rents, rents of docks, piers and ferries, railroad franchise compensation and percentage, liquor license taxes, interest on investments and installment raised by taxation.

There are many other revenues, but the chief ones are as above stated.

In the old City of New York, in the year 1897, about thirty and one-half per cent. of said revenues went to the "Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the City Debt, No. 1"; about eleven and one-half per cent. to the "Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the City Debt, No. 2"; about twenty-six and one-half per cent. to the "Sinking Fund for the payment of the Interest on the City Debt," and about thirty-one and one-half per cent. to the "General Fund."

The surplus revenues of the "Sinking Fund for the Payment of the Interest on the City Debt," which amounted to a little more than thirteen per cent. of the total revenues, were transferable and yearly transferred to the "Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the City Debt, No. 1," so that, in point of fact, the latter Sinking Fund ultimately received in 1897 about forty-four per cent. of the City revenues; the "Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the City Debt, No. 2," about eleven and one-half per cent.; the "Sinking Fund for the payment of the Interest on the City Debt" about thirteen per cent., and the "General Fund" about thirty-one and one-half per cent.

Moreover, included in the revenues going into the "Sinking Fund for the Redeption of the City Debt, No. 2" there was annually raised by tax, under constitutional amendment adopted on November 4, 1884, an amount to redeem stock payable from taxation. Said sum so raised varied each year, but the amount in the tax levy for 1897 was the sum of \$1,713,669.80.

It would be impossible to state in brief form all that has been accomplished by the Department of Finance since January 1, 1898, but in general it has investigated, and is still engaged in the examination of the books, records and accounts of the 96 municipal and public corporations consolidated with the former City of New York, or for whose liabilities the City of New York, as constituted under the Greater New York Charter, is responsible.

It has, as closely as possible at this time, ascertained the bonded indebtedness of the present City of New York, and approximately defined its Constitutional limit of indebtedness.

The Department is rapidly reducing the financial affairs of the City of New York, as now constituted, to a uniform system. Meanwhile, the current work of the various bureaus of the Department above referred to is being carried on.

The method followed by the City in the payment of its bills does not, under the new Charter, differ materially from that prevailing under the last Charter of the City.

The system adopted by the Department of Finance not only provides for certificates of heads of Departments, Boards and Commissions, but also requires such an examination of claims by officers of the Department of Finance, as the basis of audit, as will determine the legality as well as justice of all claims against the City presented for payment.

The Department requires that all bills against Departments, Boards and Commissions, to be paid out of the City Treasury, shall be attached to vouchers duly certified by heads of Departments, Boards or Commissions, and that compensation to officers and employees of the City Government shall be duly certified upon pay-rolls. The pay-rolls so certified are duly examined by examiners of the Department; bills and vouchers for work and supplies, after examination by examiners, are referred to inspectors, engineers and others designated by the Comptroller for the purpose of inspection of the work and supplies.

A final audit is made by the Auditor, who passes upon the correctness as well as the validity of the pay-rolls and other claims. Upon such audit, and after certification by the Register that there is money in the particular appropriation or fund to which the pay-roll or claim is chargeable, to meet the same, a warrant upon the Chamberlain is signed by the Comptroller and Mayor, or by their representatives authorized by law to sign in their stead and place.

A check signed by the Chamberlain is subjoined to the warrant and payment is made by the Disbursing Clerk of the Auditing Bureau of the Department of Finance after a prescribed affidavit has been signed by the claimant, except that in case of pay-rolls payment is made by the City Paymaster.

The increase in the work of the Department since January 1, 1898, has necessarily been very marked, principally because of consolidation. As an instance of the increase of one branch of the work it may be noted that in the year 1897, up to July 30, there were examined and audited 28,994 vouchers and pay-rolls, for which warrants were registered; while in the year 1898, for a



EDGAR J. LEVEY.



DAVID OBRIEN.



BIRD S. COLER.



JOHN F. GOULDSBURY



EDWARD GILON.



similar period, the number of such vouchers and pay-rolls was 36,636, or more than twenty-six per cent. increase.

This does not indicate what will be the percentage of increase for the year, for the reason that thousands of vouchers were held pending a determination of the question of Constitutional limit of indebtedness, and audit of those so held was not begun until about the middle of the year.

It is estimated that the percentage of increase in this branch of work will for the entire year be at least seventy-five per cent., and may reach one hundred per cent.

As an instance of the increase in another branch of the work it may be noted that while in 1897 in the old City of New York there was one tax levy, there are in 1898, in the present City of New York more than one hundred tax levies upon which taxes are being collected by the Department of Finance.

Upon the Department of Finance rests the burden of the work of examination of matters going before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund for their action.

So closely connected with the administration of the finances of the City are said matters coming before said Board and said Commission, that necessarily a thorough examination and a complete analysis in each case can best be made by the Department of Finance; hence there is a reference to the Comptroller for the examination and report of almost every case presented for the consideration of said Board and of said Commission.

The work of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and that of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund have been very much increased since January 1, 1898. While the amount of normal current work, by reason of consolidation and the annexation of such a large area of territory to the former City of New York, has exceeded that prior to said consolidation, there has been an extraordinary increase of the volume of work so far necessarily incident to the adjustment of affairs and the reorganization and reconstruction of the various Departments of the new City Government.

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the City of New York have also, under the new Charter, taken under their jurisdiction the control and the management of the several sinking funds which existed in connection with the administration of government of the several municipal and public corporations consolidated with the former City of New York.

It will thus be noted that with the vast increase of the work of said Board and said Commission, there has been a corresponding increase in that branch of the work of the Department of Finance.

### BIRD S. COLER.

BIRD S. COLER, Comptroller of the City of New York, is one of the younger school of financiers who has made a study of his calling from both a practical and scientific standpoint.

Previous to his election as Comptroller, Mr. Coler's business relations kept him continually in close touch with State and city finances. Mr. Coler's father—W. N. Coler—had for a number of years made a special study of municipal bonds and franchises, and to the present Comptroller, as a member of the firm of which his father is the head, had devolved much of the work in this field of finance.

The experience he gained in this connection, together with a training in every branch of the banking business, has enabled him to cope successfully and on liberal lines with very important financial problems, and when, as has been pointed out frequently by those who are acquainted with Mr. Coler's career—there could be no better equipment for the position he now fills—a financial office second to none in the second greatest city in the world.

W. N. Coler, father of the present Comptroller, was born in Knox County, Ohio, and at the breaking out of the Mexican War enlisted in the Second Ohio Regiment. He served through the war as a private, and when peace was declared began the study of law in his native State. When the Civil War broke out he again enlisted, and for services in the Mexican War was given a Colonelcy. After a service of nearly two years he resigned his command and resumed his legal practice. His success as a financial lawyer prompted him to remove to New York, and in 1870 he opened an office in this city. The enterprise grew so quickly that he gave up the profession of law to devote himself entirely to the banking business.

It was in this business that Comptroller Coler laid the foundation of his financial experience, an experience combined with an executive ability of a high order, which was recognized by his election as Comptroller of the City of New York.

Apart from business Mr. Coler has found time to cultivate a taste for the best things of life. He devotes his leisure hours

to scholarly pursuits and if he were not a banker he might have been a professor of English literature. He is a lover of fine books and rare editions and his library in Brooklyn, where he lives, is one of the finest private collections in this country.

Personally, he is a man of refinement and culture—unassuming and modest—a man to whom a public office means nothing unless it can be used for the public good.

Mr. Coler is about thirty-five years of age, of an athletic make-up and fond of all rational out-door sports. He is an active and efficient member of the Atlantic Yacht Club, but apart from his yachting diversion is equally at home as a whip or upon the wheel. Combining the above amusements with his literary tastes and adding to them the service he gives to the city, his way of living comes as near being that of a well-balanced man as can be imagined.

#### MICHAEL T. DALY.

Deputy Comptroller of the City of New York, Michael T. Daly, was born in Ireland in 1841, and is now, therefore, fifty-seven years of age. He came to America and to New York City when but ten years old, and immediately thereafter he entered the public schools, attending the College of the City of New York, which at that time was known as the Free Academy.

When sixteen years old he started to earn a living, securing a position as clerk in the office of a broker. He employed his spare time in gaining a knowledge of financial affairs, which has been the foundation of a varied and extensive political and business career.

Mr. Daly entered political life at twenty-five years of age, receiving his first position from A. Oakey Hall, who was then Mayor of the city. He was made a second marshal to the Mayor. In 1873 he was appointed Clerk of the Marine Court, which position he held until 1876 when he became Chief Clerk of the City Court.

Mr. Daly's next official position was that of Commissioner of Accounts, to which he was appointed in 1891. When Mayor Gilroy assumed office he selected Mr. Daly as Commissioner of Public Works, where he discharged the duties of this office satisfactorily and creditably. This, however, did not count for much with the incoming administration, for Mayor Strong removed him, and during his term the office had several incum-

bents, neither of whom distinguished themselves in the City's interests.

It is safe to say that in his present position as Deputy Comptroller, Mr. Daly will apply the same business methods he has used in conducting the interests of the City in previous capacities. He has begun well, and as he is known to have great staying power, the public may be assured that there will be no change in his methods.

### EDGAR J. LEVEY.

EDGAR J. LEVEY was born in the City of New York, November 4, 1863. Graduated from Columbia College in 1883 and from the Columbia Law School in 1886, in which year he was admitted to the Bar.

In 1887 he formed, with Mr. Edward Hinman, the law firm of Hinman & Levey. In 1891 he was appointed Secretary to the Comptroller, in the Finance Department. In 1893 he was appointed Assistant Deputy Comptroller by Comptroller Myers. In 1896, on the death of Deputy Comptroller Storrs, Mr. Levey assumed many of the duties which had formerly been performed by that well-known official, becoming Secretary of the Sinking Fund Commission, Chief Clerk of the Board of Revision of Assessments, and taking charge of the business of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment originating in the Department of Finance.

During the term of office of Comptroller Myers, Mr. Levey became intimately connected with the development of the inheritance tax law of the State. In most of the difficult litigation which arose over this law, Mr. Levey represented the interests of the State in the Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court of the United States, and though opposed by the leading lawyers of the New York Bar, secured a remarkable percentage of favorable decisions.

Mr. Levey has been a life-long Democrat, and is a member of many of the leading social and political clubs of New York City.

### EDWARD GILON,

COLLECTOR OF ASSESSMENTS AND ARREARS.

Col. EDWARD GILON, Collector of Assessments and Arrears, was born in New York City, August 11, 1838. He was educated

in the public schools, and when the Civil War broke out had just entered upon what promised to be a successful business career. Despite this, however, he enlisted and went to the front. He was promptly promoted, rose to the rank of Captain and at the close of the war received his commission as Colonel of the Fifty-fifth Regiment.

In peaceful walks Col. Gilon has held several important positions. For ten years he was Chairman of the Board of Assessors, and previous to this was one of the conspicuous Aldermen of the city. From 1876 to 1880 he was Collector of Assessments, and in February, 1894, was reappointed to this office, which he now fills to the satisfaction of his superiors and the business public.

In private life Col. Gilon is a gentleman whom it is always good to meet, kindly considerate to those under him, earnest and sincere in all his undertakings and dealings with others, he commands the respect of all he comes in contact with. Col. Gilon is a Democrat, and his personal efforts to advance the cause of his party are well known and recognized.

## DAVID O'BRIEN,

COLLECTOR OF CITY REVENUE AND SUPERINTENDENT OF MARKETS.

DAVID O'BRIEN, Collector of City Revenue and Superintendent of Markets, was born in New York City, in 1842. He was educated in the public schools, but while still under age took up the trade of a butcher as a means of livelihood.

For the past thirty years Mr. O'Brien has been one of the prominent wholesale meat dealers in West Washington Market, and for a number of years was the President of Market Association. This position he held until his official duties compelled him to give it up.

When Mr. O'Brien was President of the West Washington Market Association he had full charge of all the legislation connected with the removal of the market to its present location. While he does not claim to be the author of the legislation, he was one of the authors of the removal movement, and it was largely due to Mr. O'Brien's efforts that West Washington Market is to-day the finest market system in the United States if not in the world.

It took twenty years to bring about the removal of West

Washington Market, and while the market business is not as profitable as it was a few years ago, the City of New York receives twice as much revenue from West Washington Market as it formerly did.

To Mr. O'Brien belongs the credit of managing one of the most important departments in the City Government with the highest efficiency.

## DAVID E. AUSTEN,

RECEIVER OF TAXES, CITY OF NEW YORK.

Col. DAVID E. AUSTEN, Receiver of Taxes, is a citizen the city can well claim as one of her sons, for he was not only born within her limits but on Revolutionary soil as well. Mr. Austen first opened his eyes in the house of his grandfather, David Austen, on Bowling Green, who was one of New York's representative business men, besides being identified with the interests of the City at that time.

The father of Col. Austen, David Austen, is now eighty-five years of age, and is the oldest member of the Union Club of this city. His mother was a daughter of Robert Elwell, in his days one of the prominent ship-owners of Maine.

The subject of this sketch school days began in White Plains, where was located the then famous school known as "The Institute," conducted by John Swinburne. He remained there nine years and among his classmates who were graduated with him were the "Lorillard boys" (Pierre, Jacob and George), Samuel Milbank, John M. Davies, Thomas Freeborn and other well-known New Yorkers.

Col. Austen began his business career as a clerk with William Libbey, afterwards one of the firm of A. T. Stewart & Co., but resigned his position to take up the study of chemistry, which knowledge fitted him to fill an important position with the New York Kerosene Oil Company. After several years of hard work with the above concern, during which time he had charge of seven hundred men, Mr. Austen severed his connection with the company, and after a short term in the Custom's service, during which time he studied law, he was graduated from the New York University Law School and admitted to the Bar.

When ex-Mayor Grant was Comptroller of the City, Col. Austen was offered a position in the Finance Department, and for

several years was one of the Auditors of Accounts until Theodore W. Myers, who was afterwards Comptroller, persuaded him to accept the position of Receiver of Taxes made vacant by the death of Major George W. McLean.

Col. Austen's management of this office is too well known for extended comment, suffice it to say that the taxpayers of the city are thoroughly satisfied that their interests are in good hands. Business methods and only business methods prevail in this office. The conduct of the office is a model that could be used in any business walk of life, and when it can be said that while nearly \$45,000,000 are collected annually without the loss of a penny some idea of the magnitude of the business transacted and responsibility entailed may be gained.

Apart from his various business career, Col. Austen's military record is equally as successful and interesting. He went to the front in 1861 with Company H of the Seventh Regiment, and after two years of service returned and organized a company for the Forty-seventh Regiment, and, as First Lieutenant, again went to the front, and while crossing Long Bridge with his company was sent for by his Colonel and appointed Regimental Adjutant.

After the war he was, in turn, Captain, Major and Lieutenant-Colonel of the Forty-seventh. In May, 1868, he was commissioned as Colonel, being at that time the youngest Colonel in the service. He served as Colonel of the Forty-seventh until July, 1877, when he was elected Colonel of the Thirteenth Brooklyn.

Under the leadership of Colonel Austen, the Thirteenth, from a somewhat demoralized, unorganized body of men, became one of the crack regiments of the State. Through his efforts in securing appropriations and zeal in pushing the work, the Thirteenth has now one of the finest and said to be the most perfectly equipped armory in the State.

It is only necessary to refer to the trolley strikes in Brooklyn, the railway strike in Buffalo and the baymen's rioting at Babylon and Fire Island to show that a military company in a time of peace can be made a practical organization ready to cope with any emergency where decisive action is required. The services of the Thirteenth under the leadership of Colonel Austen during the above disturbances are still young history, but they will live in military records.

Colonel Austen is interested in yachting and has been for several years Secretary of the Atlantic Yacht Club, which has



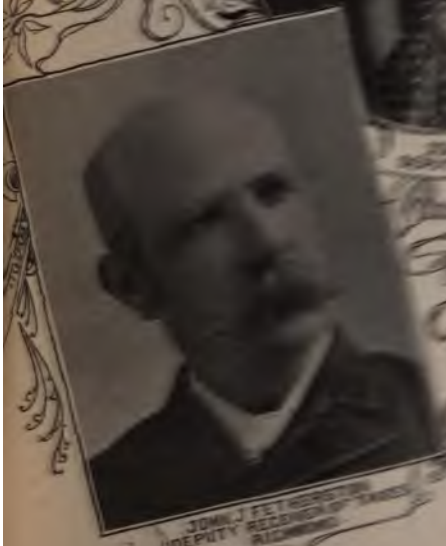
WILLIAM MCKINNY  
FIRST AUDITOR OF ACCOUNTS  
BROOKLYN.



GEORGE BRAND  
DEPUTY TOLL AUDITOR &  
ASSESSOR  
RICHMOND



JOHN C. MCWHORTER  
DEPUTY RECEIVERS OF TAXES  
RICHMOND



JOHN J. FETHERSTON  
DEPUTY RECEIVERS OF TAXES  
RICHMOND



JOHN J. MCWHORTER  
DEPUTY RECEIVERS OF TAXES  
RICHMOND



nearly doubled its membership since its organization, and is now one of the leading yacht clubs of the country.

Mr. Austen is also a member of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, the League of American Wheelmen and the Army and Navy Club, of which he is one of its Governors. In politics Colonel Austen is a Democrat, and in addition to being a member of the Tammany Society is one of the earlier members of the Democratic Club.

Colonel Austen, as the head of various business and military interests, has always been a strict disciplinarian, but he has never exercised his authority except for the common good and the *esprit du corps* of the body he was in command of.

In the line of duty Colonel Austen holds each man to a full performance of his duty, no partiality is shown, and a fatherly interest is taken in all. It is not difficult to understand, therefore, Colonel Austen's natural leadership over and popularity with men who serve under him.

### JOHN J. McDONOUGH.

JOHN J. McDONOUGH, Deputy Receiver of Taxes for the City of New York, was born in this city in 1850. He attended public school until he was thirteen years of age, and since that time has been continuously identified with the business and political life of the metropolis. Mr. McDonough's record is a fine one from the time he started as an office boy in the employ of the Second Avenue Surface Railroad Company in 1863. In 1871 he was made one of the receivers in the office of the company. In 1874 he was promoted to the position of paymaster and cashier of the company, and in this capacity, where he remained fourteen years, he had a varied and stirring series of experiences which few men in a like capacity meet with. His dealings with conductors alone required the utmost vigilance, and ordinarily was all the work necessary for one man to do. Apart from this work, however, Mr. McDonough's duties required him to make the bank deposits and withdrawals. In those days, when the city was not so well policed as it is at present, it was often a dangerous thing to carry large sums of money on the person. Mr. McDonough was frequently followed after he had drawn the money necessary to pay the employees of the road, and on one occasion was attacked by three men, and although red pepper was thrown in his eyes and he was brutally

attacked, he succeeded in making his escape with \$3,000 of the company's money which his assailants were unable to reach.

This act alone was evidence enough of his faithfulness and capacity to fill a more important financial position. In 1889 he left the Second Avenue Surface Railroad to take the position of cashier to the Board of Excise. In 1891 he resigned to accept the position of Deputy Tax Commissioner, where he remained until 1893, when he again resigned to become Deputy Receiver of Taxes, which position he holds at present.

### WILLIAM MCKINNY.

WILLIAM MCKINNY, First Auditor of Accounts of the Borough of Brooklyn of the Greater New York, was born on September 18, 1855, on Christopher street, in the City of New York, the site now occupied by the new Appraiser's Stores. At the age of seven his parents moved to Brooklyn, where he attended school at the Adelphi Academy. He started in business when seventeen years old with the wholesale tea house of Gross, March & Co., and three years later entered the firm of George C. Chase & Company, as a partner, where he remained fifteen years. Some little time was then spent by him traveling abroad, and on his return to this country he was tendered the position as Assistant and Deputy Appraiser of Merchandise of the Port of New York, by Grover Cleveland, in 1892, which position he resigned in January, 1898, to take the position of First Auditor of Accounts of the Borough of Brooklyn.

Mr. McKinny impresses all with whom he comes in contact by a manly and courteous bearing, combined with an energetic and kindly nature. He carries these qualities both in social and business walks, and is the same man on all occasions. As a member of the Montauk Club in Brooklyn, by his neighbors in the same city and the business world who know him, he is esteemed and admired for a rare combination of the above qualities—genuine qualities which win, keep and hold friends, no matter where they are placed.

### WALTER H. HOLT.

WALTER H. HOLT, Auditor of the Borough of Richmond, was born at Salisbury, N. C. He was educated in the schools

of his native village, and at the age of sixteen started out to make his way in the world.

In 1880 he came to New York and was employed in the offices of the Manhattan Elevated Railroad until 1886, when he entered the law offices of Davies, Cole & Rapallo as a law student.

Mr. Holt was admitted to the Bar in 1893, but remained with the same firm until 1897, when he began the practice of law on his own account, which, with his associate, Ezra Tuttle, he still keeps up.

In 1896 Mr. Holt was the Democratic candidate for the Assembly from his district, and although defeated ran 900 votes ahead of the head of his ticket.

The office of Auditor, which Mr. Holt now holds, takes the place of the former County Treasurer, and all Village Clerks, Treasurers and Town Clerks. He also audits all claims against the County and is the head of the Finance Department of the borough.

In 1893 Mr. Holt married a daughter of one of the oldest Staten Island families, which has title deeds from King George IV.

Auditor Holt is a popular and familiar figure on Staten Island, and is a well-known member of the New York Democratic Club and Tammany Hall. He is also a member of the following Staten Island Clubs: Whist Club, Quartette Club, Democratic Club and Kill von Kull Yacht Club.

While living in New York City was on General Committee and Committee on Organization of Tammany Hall, and member of Narragansett Club and Bedford Avenue Democratic Club of Brooklyn.

## JOHN J. FETHERSTON,

DEPUTY RECEIVER OF TAXES, BOROUGH OF RICHMOND.

JOHN J. FETHERSTON, Deputy Receiver of Taxes for the Borough of Richmond, has been a life-long resident of Richmond County, and although engaged in private business has been prominently identified with the public life.

He has held various offices, having been Chief of the North Shore Fire Department for one term, Trustee of the First Ward of the Village of New Brighton for ten years, which office he resigned in 1892 to accept the office of Treasurer of the Village

of New Brighton, to which office he was appointed by the unanimous vote of the Board of Trustees. He held this office until January 1, 1898, when the village was merged into the Greater New York.

On January 2, 1898, he was appointed Deputy Receiver of Taxes for Richmond Borough, an appointment which was not only highly satisfactory to the business public of Staten Island but also to the old residents and property-holders of that locality who have known Mr. Fetherston from boyhood.

Mr. Fetherston has always been known as an official of unquestioned integrity and honesty, and is well qualified to discharge the duties of the office to which he has been appointed.

### GEORGE BRAND.

DEPUTY COLLECTOR OF ASSESSMENTS AND ARREARS, BOROUGH OF RICHMOND.

GEORGE BRAND, Deputy Collector of Assessments and Arrears for the Borough of Richmond, was born in Stapleton, S. I., in 1860, and was educated in the public schools of his native place.

In 1892 he was elected Tax Collector of School District No. 2 of Middletown and Southfield, the largest school district in the county. He held this office continuously from 1892 to 1897, when the office was abolished.

He was elected Town Clerk of the Town of Middletown in 1892 and was re-elected each year until the new Charter abolished the town offices.

On the organization of the new City Government Mr. Brand was appointed Collector of Assessments and Arrears and has his office in the Village Hall in Stapleton.

### FREDERICK W. BLECKWENN.

FREDERICK W. BLECKWENN, the Deputy Receiver of Taxes for the Borough of Queens, was born in Hanover, Germany, in 1839. After graduating from school he learned the book trade, and for several years managed a large circulating library in the City of Hanover, where he acquired a thorough literary education. In the year 1858 he came to this country and soon found employment in the publishing and importing house of William

Radde, in New York City. By very close application to business he soon advanced to a position of trust and confidence. Having special charge of the vast landed interests of his employer, he received a valuable training in the real estate business. In the publishing branch of the business he put into practical use his literary acquirements.

When his employer was elected an Alderman of the City of New York, Mr. Bleckwenn, in his confidential capacity, gained quite a knowledge of public and municipal affairs.

After important changes in said firm, Mr. Bleckwenn, in 1880, accepted the position of bookkeeper and cashier with the well-known firm of Keuffel & Esser, of New York.

In the fall of 1882 Mr. Bleckwenn was appointed by the Common Council of Long Island City to the office of City Treasurer and Receiver of Taxes (then vacant), and at the same time received the nomination for that office for the next full term. He was elected by a handsome majority for the term ending December 31, 1885. In that year he was re-elected, without opposition, for another term of three years. In 1888 he was re-elected for a third term and in 1891 for a fourth term of three years, and retired from office on December 31, 1894, after a continuous service of over twelve years.

During the last three years Mr. Bleckwenn has been engaged in the real estate business.

Mr. Bleckwenn is a life-long Democrat. He is one of the Trustees of the Long Island City Building and Loan Association and a member of the "Frohsinn" and "Astoria Maennerchor" Singing Societies, and of the "Long Island City Turn Verein." He is a man of plain and correct habits and happy disposition.

## JOHN F. GOULDSBURY,

FIRST AUDITOR OF ACCOUNTS.

JOHN F. GOULDSBURY was born in the City of New York on May 13, 1848. He was educated in the De La Salle Institute and the College of St. Francis Xavier.

After leaving school he entered mercantile life in the old dry goods house of Lake & McCreery, whom he left to enter the jobbing house of Butler, Broome & Clapp, where he remained until he entered the establishment of his father, who was at that time one of the leading marble workers for interior decorations in the city.

In 1877 he was appointed Registrar of Claims in the Comptroller's Office by the late John Kelly. Under succeeding Comptrollers his advancement has been marked, as is evidenced by the fact that he is now the First Auditor of Accounts of the Department of Finance of the Greater New York.

He has always been identified with the Tammany organization, and has been a member of the Tammany Society for several years.

#### WILLIAM F. BAKER.

WILLIAM F. BAKER, Secretary to Comptroller Coler, was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., about thirty years ago. He received his education there, and when he moved to New York in 1881 he had the foundation of a good business training, together with an equipment of common sense and honesty that have always stood him in good stead.

Previous to January first of this year Mr. Baker had been engaged in the transportation business, in which he was successful from the start.

When Mr. Coler became Comptroller he offered Mr. Baker the position of Private Secretary, which he accepted. Since his occupancy of the place he has displayed a combination of qualities which stamp him at once as the man thoroughly at home with his duties.

He impresses all with whom he comes in contact as a young man of tact and good judgment, and the fact that he is popular verifies this impression.

Mr. Baker is just as well liked socially. He has been a resident of Brooklyn for the past ten years, in which borough he is a member of several clubs.

#### PATRICK KEENAN,

CHAMBERLAIN OF NEW YORK.

PATRICK KEENAN, Chamberlain of New York, was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, in 1837. He came to America when he was fourteen years old and settled in New York, where he has lived continuously since.

Mr. Keenan's first employment was that of a plumber's apprentice, in which capacity he only remained long enough to know that he was capable of far better things. In 1863 he

engaged in business on his own account, and twenty years later, as a result of his energy, industry and foresight, was able to retire with a competence.

Mr. Keenan's first official position was in 1872, when he was elected a member of the Board of Assistant Aldermen. Later he became a member of the Board of Aldermen, in which capacity he served until 1882, when he was elected County Clerk, which position he held until 1885.

During all these years Mr. Keenan took an active part in the political welfare of the city and his party, and from the date of his first affiliation with a political organization up to the present time he has always been a leader. This is easily understood. To meet him once is to feel the presence of a great reserve force. Self-contained and unassuming, without a trace of the autocrat or dictator in his make-up, he puts all who are associated with him at their ease and makes them feel that respect for themselves and for him which is only possible with a man of his stamp. Political leaders who live do not command. Mr. Keenan's personality is such that he wins where a lesser light would repel.

The power to please, alone, however, is never a vital cause for the success of any one. Mr. Keenan has demonstrated, both in private and public affairs, that he knows what to do, and his entire course has shown that he can and does select the right men to carry out his ideas of how a public official can best serve the people.

## JOHN H. TIMMERMAN,

### CITY PAYMASTER.

Mr. TIMMERMAN was born December 28, 1845, in the City of New York. He received his education in private schools of this city, and later took a course in a business college. In 1866 he became a Searcher in the County Clerk's Office, being later promoted to the position of Chief Searcher and Cashier, which position he held until 1873, when he was elected Secretary of the Eleventh Ward Savings Bank. He remained with this bank until 1885, when he was made Auditor of the Aqueduct Commission.

During the time he was connected with the bank he continued his studies of book-keeping and accounting, and in 1883 was elected a member of the Institute of Accounts, and did considerable expert accounting for corporations and individuals.

In 1886 he was made City Paymaster and has continued in this office until the present time. He has handled many millions of dollars during his business career, and as City Paymaster has paid out about \$200,000,000 without causing the loss of a penny to the City, and has, during this time, signed over 1,500,000 checks for City employees.

He is a hard worker and is never seen idle. The various Comptrollers have been thoroughly satisfied with his administration of the Paymaster's Office, and he has received many words of praise from them, as also from City employees and the public, for the manner in which the business of his office is conducted.

Aside from the routine work which his position demands, Mr. Timmerman has surrounded the office over which he presides with a peculiarly human interest rarely found either in a private or public business. He never lets an opportunity slip when he can hasten or facilitate the payment of salary to the heirs of a deceased City employee, and is constantly doing acts of this nature whenever they present themselves.





## THE BOARD OF PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

It was plain to the minds of the Commission who framed the new Charter, that on account of the large and costly range of public works which would be initiated in the Greater New York, that an appropriate and effective check should be established; and for this purpose they designated a department to be known as "The Board of Public Improvements," which consists of a President, appointed by the Mayor, the Commissioner of Highways, Commissioner of Sewers, Commissioner of Water Supply, Commissioner of Bridges, Commissioner of Public Buildings, Lighting and Supplies, and the Commissioner of Street Cleaning, and, *ex officio*, the Mayor, Comptroller, Corporation Counsel and the Presidents of the boroughs.

The said department has jurisdiction over the bridges, streets, avenues, the water supply and sewer systems, acquiring title to lands for street opening, and other purposes. The initiative in all public improvements must be taken by this Board, as such works require to be primarily determined by expert authority, so that they may be developed upon a fixed plan and designed and constructed in accordance with scientific skill; and any action taken by this Board upon important questions that arise in connection with the public works, cannot fail to be of great advantage to the City.

The ordinances for all public improvements, such as the laying of water mains, extending and constructing water works, the grading and paving of streets, encroachments upon the streets, construction, etc., of public markets, the cleaning and sprinkling of streets, the laying of gas-pipes and electric wires, etc., the erecting of public buildings, and the making of all contracts and agreements in relation thereto, entailing a large amount of work, have been prepared by this Board for recommendation to the Municipal Assembly.

Resolutions for extensive improvements in the water works and for extending the water system of the city have been adopted, together with many improvements for paving and repaving the streets, constructing sewers, etc.



MAURICE F. HOLAHAN.



JOHN L. SHEA.



JOHN H. MOONEY.

A tentative plan for the street system of the territory east of the Bronx river (a work of great magnitude), has been completed by the Topographical Bureau of this Department, and approved by the Board. Plans of the same, in sections, will be completed as speedily as possible, and after adoption will be placed on record. The Borough of Queens, comprising about 85,000 acres, of which only Long Island City has been laid out in streets, will receive the attention of the Department as soon as funds are provided for the surveying and laying out of streets, etc. The Boroughs of Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond are very much in need of a complete lay-out, and it is expected that work will be commenced in these boroughs in 1899. No improvements can be carried out until the streets are legally opened, and much inconvenience and damage is done to the public on account of the inability of this Department to authorize the grading or sewerage of streets and laying of water-mains.

The business of the Department has been steadily increasing since its first meeting, and as many as fifty resolutions for new work have been submitted at one meeting of the Board, which meets weekly. The confusion which existed in the Local Boards as to their powers and duties have been defined by the Corporation Counsel, and it is expected that many more resolutions will be submitted in the future by the presidents of same.

This Board has been hampered in its business by indefinite and incomplete references in the Charter, and also on account of the bonded indebtedness of the city having been exceeded by the previous administration; but it has now reached a point where these obstructions are, to some extent, overcome. As a result, its business will now undoubtedly be advanced more rapidly, and will be greatly increased when public work can be authorized in the Boroughs of Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond.

Four hundred and eighty-seven resolutions have been introduced from January to July, 1898, of which there were:

- 33 for regulating, grading, etc., of streets.
- 34 for regulating, paving, etc., of streets.
- 104 for repaving streets.
- 24 for fencing vacant lots.
- 40 for flagging sidewalks.
- 7 for laying crosswalks.
- 39 for laying sewers.
- 22 for laying water-mains.
- 13 for electric lighting.

- 7 for laying gas-mains.
- 25 for change of grade of streets.
- 14 for street openings.
- 11 for extending and widening of streets.
- 12 for acquiring title to land.

Since July 1, until September 1, 1898, about 250 resolutions pertaining to matters as stated above have been introduced, showing a large average increase, which shows the great magnitude of work performed by this Board.

## MAURICE F. HOLAHAN,

PRESIDENT, BOARD OF PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

MAURICE F. HOLAHAN, the President of the Board of Public Improvements, which is one of the most important departments in the municipal government, is fifty years of age. He has had a wide experience in public affairs, having been connected with both branches of the State Legislature—as a member of the lower house and Clerk of the Senate. Under the Cleveland administration he was appointed Chief of Customs in the Treasury Department, and from there promoted to the Port of New York as Chief Special Agent of the Treasury Department, with jurisdiction over the States of New York, Connecticut and New Jersey. In connection with the Collector of the Port, Hon. Daniel E. Magone, he assisted in the reorganization of the Custom House and the Appraiser's Department, and it was upon his official investigation and report to Secretaries Manning and Fairchild that important and salutary changes were made in the polariscopic examinations of sugar.

While in the service of the National Government, he investigated, pursuant to a resolution of Congress, the Fisheries question, and succeeded in indicting owners of vessels from Halifax and Prince Edward's Island who were engaged in bringing to the port of Boston fishermen under contract. Later, he was assigned to stop opium smuggling on the Canadian frontier, and, though engaged in a perilous work, he arrested the prominent leaders of the band of smugglers and secured their conviction in the United States Courts.

In 1889 he left the Government service to accept the position of Commissioner of Accounts in this city. The following year, at the earnest solicitation of ex-Mayor Gilroy, who was then

Commissioner of Public Works, he accepted the deputyship and remained in the Department until legislated out of office in 1895.

President Holahan has been a member of Tammany Hall for twenty-five years, and for many years past has served as scribe of the Tammany Society. He received his education in Grammar School No. 35, and entered the College of the City of New York in 1863. He also attended the Washington University Law School.

He is an indefatigable worker and is one of the best posted men on municipal affairs in the city.

Mr. Holahan is a man to whom hard work is a pleasure and he has no amusements which have not a strong element of work connected with them. He is always to be found at his post early and late. He knows no holidays or "days off" when the office over which he presides is open to the public, and he has forgotten the year when he last took a vacation. He is at his best when he has an opportunity to address a political audience, and has the reputation of being one of the most vigorous and convincing public speakers in the State.

### JOHN H. MOONEY.

JOHN H. MOONEY, Secretary of the Board of Public Improvements, was born in New York, where his boyhood days were spent, and where, between the public school and several private tutors, he received his education.

Mr. Mooney's entry into public life was made as secretary of the Commissioner of Accounts, where he displayed a fine ability and showed such a general familiarity with the work of the office that he was made Commissioner of Accounts, which office, as time has since proven, he filled with credit to the city, his party and himself.

Since then Mr. Mooney has held several prominent positions of public trust. In addition to being one of the original Brooklyn Bridge Trustees and a member of the Board of Assessors, was one of the expert accountants appointed by ex-Comptroller Fitch to examine the financial condition of the several outlying districts about to become a part of the Greater New York. In answer to some questions asked Mr. Fitch by a representative of the press, he said that he did not know the politics of any of the gentlemen, that he had selected them only because of their qualifications and experiences, and as to Mr. Mooney in particular,

because of this he had assigned him to the most difficult part of the proposed examinations—namely, Queens County.

Outside of his official duties Mr. Mooney has always taken an active interest in the welfare of the Democratic party, but this interest has at the same time always been identified with the welfare of the city and State. Among the other measures with which his name is connected is the "Compromise Resolution," of which he is the author. Under this resolution President Cleveland was nominated for Governor of the State of New York by the State Convention held in Syracuse in June, 1884.

Mr. Mooney, besides being a prominent member of the Tammany Society, is a member of the New York Athletic, Democratic and Press Clubs. He is also a Veteran of the Ninth Regiment National Guard, and takes an interest in military matters generally.

## THE DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS.

The Commissioner of Highways has control of the regulating, grading, curbing and flagging, guttering of streets, and laying of crosswalks. In addition to the above the Department has charge of the constructing and repaving of public roads, of the paving, repaving and repairing of all streets; of the laying and relaying of surface railroad tracks, of the form of rail and the method of construction. The Department also has jurisdiction over the filling of sunken lots, fencing of vacant lots, on the removal of incumbrances and the issue of permits to builders and others to use the streets, but not to open them.

It will thus be seen that the duties of this Department are of great variety and importance. The employees necessary to conduct the work of the Department run into the hundreds and are under the control of a number of bureaus and commissions which carry out the work specified. These bureaus and commissions consist of the Bureau of Streets and Roads, Bureau in Charge of Street Improvements, Bureau of Incumbrances and Sub-Surface Construction. In the Borough of Brooklyn there is a Deputy Commissioner of Highways and a Bureau of Street Repairs. In the Boroughs of The Bronx, Queens and Richmond there is a Deputy Commissioner of Highways for each borough.

## JAMES P. KEATING,

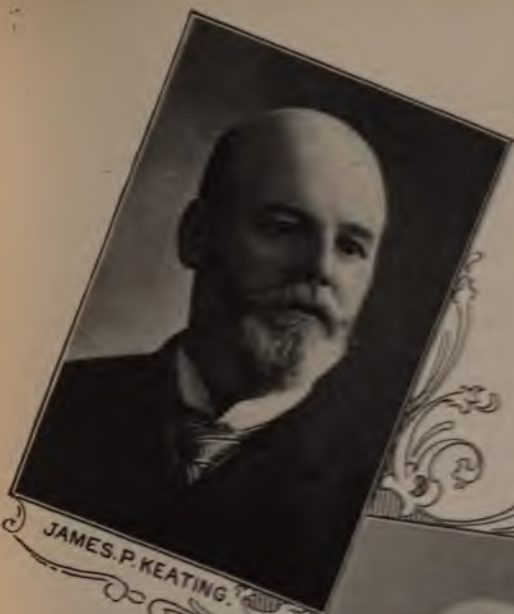
COMMISSIONER OF HIGHWAYS.

JAMES P. KEATING was born in Limerick, Ireland, on September 20, 1849. When two years old he accompanied his parents to this city, in the public schools of which he was educated and graduated. Subsequently he was employed by various mercantile houses, and was connected with the postal service to the Union army. On his return to this city, in 1869, he began to learn the trade of plastering, with such success that he soon superintended that part of the construction of the leading buildings of the city, and became in 1872 President of the Plasterers' Association, charged with the interests of that branch of labor in the metropolis.

An almost fatal illness compelled for a long time the cessation of all labors. On regaining his health he became Chief Clerk in the Penalties Bureau of the Corporation Counsel's Office, where he served for twelve years under many of the now famous legal advisers of the City. He then became and for four years was Warden of the County Jail, after which he was appointed Chief Clerk of the City Court, of which Mayor Van Wyck was then a member. After two years service here, he became Chief Clerk of the Court of Special Sessions, and was on January 1, 1898, appointed by Mayor Van Wyck Commissioner of Highways of Greater New York.

Mr. Keating has always taken a very keen, active interest in Democratic politics, and has for many years managed party affairs in one of the strongest Democratic districts of the city. Since 1872 he has been the intimate associate of Mr. Richard Croker. In 1867 he joined the Tammany Society; in 1888, with Mr. Croker, Judge Pryor, Surrogate Ransom, Justice Fitzsimons, and others, he incorporated the Tammany Central Association, of which he was President for seven years, and which, with a membership of over seven hundred, is highly prosperous. Mr. Keating has been a delegate to many conventions, and is at present a member of the Executive Committee of Tammany Hall from the Twentieth Assembly District.

He has, despite his long and varied public service, been intimately connected with the development of the phosphate lands of Florida, and of real estate in Yorkville and Harlem, in both of which he has large interests.



JAMES P. KEATING.



HENRY P. MORRISON.



JOHN P. MADDEN.



## HENRY P. MORRISON.

HENRY PRENTICE MORRISON, Deputy Commissioner and Chief Engineer of Highways and Sewers and Deputy Commissioner of Water Supply, was born in Troy, N. Y., January 14, 1858.

His early education consisted of a course in the public schools of New York City, from which he was graduated in 1873. From here he went to Clark's Academy, graduating in 1876, when he entered the University of the City of New York as a freshman, graduating in 1880, and having two degrees conferred upon him, Bachelor of Science and Civil Engineer.

After graduating from the University Mr. Morrison received a position with John S. Bogert, then Secretary of the American Society of Civil Engineers, as Secretary to that gentleman. His health being poor he sought active field work and secured an engagement on the Eastern Shore Railroad of Maryland, and there remained until he was appointed to the Department of Public Works in New York City, being assigned to the Bureau of Sewers. He followed sewerage engineering for eighteen months and was then promoted and transferred to the paving department, becoming first assistant to Horace Loomis, then engineer in charge of paving in New York City. For the past seventeen years he has made a specialty of paving and road building, estimated for and performed the engineering work on over six million dollars' worth of paving of all classes, an experience in that line such as few engineers in the United States have had.

In the spring of 1893 Mr Morrison was appointed County Road Engineer, and has performed his work in that capacity with skill and ability. During the past five years he has built about sixty miles of macadam roads and these are acknowledged to be among the best roads in the State. Mr. Morrison's work on Staten Island has given him a wide reputation as a road builder, and he is often called upon to give lectures on road building before public bodies, and his advice is sought by public officials and road engineers throughout the entire State, New England and New Jersey. His roads have become the models wherever the new movement for good roads has gained a foothold. He has made Staten Island the paradise of bicyclists, and every fair day in summer thousands of wheelmen and wheelwomen are seen spinning along our highways. These roads have become an important source of revenue to Staten

Islanders, as bicyclists spend hundreds of thousands of dollars here each year. Mr. Morrison is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers.

### JOHN P. MADDEN.

JOHN P. MADDEN, of No. 27 Ely avenue, Long Island City, is Deputy Commissioner of Highways and Street Cleaning for the Borough of Queens. He was born in 1863, and his political career since has been strongly indicative of the stirring times the country was then witnessing.

Long Island City was always noted as the hot-bed of political strife and Mr. Madden was ever found in the thickest of the fray.

He worked as telegraph operator for the Standard Oil Company for a number of years and then became a reporter for the Long Island City *Star*. When Edward Floyd-Jones went to Albany as State Senator, he took Mr. Madden with him as his private Secretary; Mr. Madden was also appointed clerk to the Senate Committee on City.

He served one term in the Assembly and by intelligent application of his untiring energy secured much valuable legislation for Long Island City. Among many other beneficial measures he passed what is known as the "Madden Gas Bill," which reduced the price of gas from \$2 to \$1.25 per thousand cubic feet, other clauses in the bill made it impossible for a gas company to charge more for gas in Long Island City than was being charged in New York City, which has since caused the still further reduction to \$1.15. This made a net saving to the consumers of Mr. Madden's district of over one hundred thousand dollars per annum. The enactment of this law—accomplished in the face of the strenuous opposition of the Standard Oil Company—made its author popular with the people and caused his party to nominate him for Mayor at the ensuing fall election. There were three candidates in the field, but the fight was principally between Mr. Madden and Mr. Gleason; for weeks after election each side claimed to be victorious; the matter was taken to the courts, where Mr. Gleason was finally declared elected by a plurality of sixteen. Mr. Madden then became editor of *The New York Electrical Doings*.

He was Presidential Elector on the Bryan ticket. Under the efficient management of Commissioner Madden the Highway Department of the Borough has been organized in a manner that

is resulting in many improved roads, in which the bicyclist is particularly well looked out for.

Mr. Madden has been chairman of the First Assembly District Democratic General Committee for years. In the primaries held in June, under the new primary law, Mr. Madden elected the majority of the members to the County Committee, and was chosen its Chairman, thereby succeeding John H. Sutphin as leader of the Democratic party for the Borough of Queens.

### THOMAS R. FARRELL.

THOMAS R. FARRELL, Deputy Commissioner of Highways for the Borough of Brooklyn, was born in Ireland forty-eight years ago, but came to this country with his parents when less than a year old. The family settled in what is now the Ninth Ward, then a sparsely settled section of Brooklyn. He grew up with the neighborhood, and probably did as much toward its development as any other resident. For many years he was engaged in the real estate and building business, and erected many fine structures. Mr. Farrell has been active in politics since he attained his majority. He is a member of the Kings County Democratic General Committee, and is the Democratic leader of the Eleventh Assembly District. His present position is not the first political honor conferred upon Mr. Farrell by his party. He served for several years in the office of the City Clerk of Brooklyn, and later, for a period of twelve years, was an attaché of the Brooklyn Finance Department.

Mr. Farrell is a member of several social, fraternal and beneficial organizations, including the Knights of Columbus, the Carleton Club and the C. B. L.

### DEPARTMENT OF SEWERS.

The Commissioner of Sewers has control of all matters relating to public sewers and drainage of the City, the making of plans for drainage and the construction of all sewers in accordance with such plans. He must also prepare and execute all contracts relating to the sewers for submission to the Board of Public Improvements, and shall supervise all work done under such contracts. The care, management and maintenance of the sewer and drainage system, and the licensing of all cisterns and cesspools are intrusted to him.



JAMES KANE.  
WILLIAM BRENNAN.

M. F. DONGHUE.  
MATTHEW J. GOLDNER.

## JAMES KANE,

COMMISSIONER OF SEWERS.

JAMES KANE was born in Ireland about fifty-seven years ago; his parents came to this country when he was five years old. Was educated in the public schools, and at the age of nineteen assisted in organizing Company G of the 158th Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry, and went to war as its First Lieutenant and was shortly after made Captain of the same Company.

At the close of the war engaged in business in the manufacture of mineral waters, and took an active part in politics, and represented his ward and district in the Common Council from January 1, 1874, to December, 1888, when he resigned to accept the office of Register of Kings County, having been elected in November, 1888. On January 1, 1889, assumed the duties of the office of Register, and held the same until January 1, 1892.

On January 1, 1898, was appointed Commissioner of the Department of Sewers of the greater city.

In politics he has always been a Democrat.

## MATTHEW F. DONOHUE.

MATTHEW F. DONOHUE, Deputy Commissioner of Sewers, Borough of Manhattan, was born in New York City, November 11, 1867. After graduating from Fourteenth Street Public School and Cooper Union he served an apprenticeship at the plumbing trade, and while engaged at his trade he was always recognized as an earnest advocate of organized labor, having been a member of K. of L. Assembly 1992, New York City, and one of the organizers of the present local association. He served as Vice-President and Secretary for four years, during two years of which time he was Secretary of the State Association, resigning his membership in 1891, at which time he entered the employ of the City as Sanitary Inspector in the Board of Health.

His rise in public and political life has dated from that time. Although one of the youngest of the Democratic leaders in the Tammany Organization his earnest, sincere, active and unceasing efforts for the success of his party has earned him the commendation of political friends and foes.

The success of the local campaign, as conducted under his management in the Twenty-first Assembly District during the canvass of 1897, earned the praises of all factions in his party,

and the honor conferred upon him in his appointment as Deputy Commissioner of Sewers is an evidence that faithful, honest and efficient service will earn its own reward. He has a warm and genial nature, attracting those with whom he comes in contact, and his friends are legion.

#### WILLIAM BRENNAN.

WILLIAM BRENNAN, Deputy Commissioner of Sewers for the Borough of Brooklyn, was born in Brooklyn in 1856, and has resided there since, growing up with the city and contributing his share toward its political welfare.

Mr. Brennan received his education in the public schools of Brooklyn, afterwards learning the trade of brick laying, which he followed until 1889 when he was appointed Superintendent of Street Repairs in the old City Works Department.

He held the above position until the defeat of the Democratic party in 1893, when he was removed for purely political reasons. Mr. Brennan's reputation as a faithful and competent City employee, however, was well known, and a few months after a Republican took possession of his former position he was appointed Custodian in the United States Pension Agency in New York City. This position he held until January, 1898, when he resigned to accept the office, under the new Charter, of Deputy Commissioner of Sewers for the Borough of Brooklyn.

Mr. Brennan was the Democratic leader of the Seventeenth Ward, Brooklyn, until the new Assembly District lines were formed and the party organized into Assembly Districts, when he became the leader of the Thirteenth Assembly District.

#### MATTHEW J. GOLDNER.

MATTHEW J. GOLDNER, Deputy Commissioner of Sewers of the Borough of Queens, has been Under Sheriff and Sheriff of Queens County, Commissioner of Education and City Clerk of Long Island City. He was born in New York City in 1856 and with his parents came to Long Island City in 1865, where his father, until the present, carries on a thriving granite and marble works near Calvary Cemetery. Deputy Commissioner Goldner in 1885 resigned as School Commissioner, and on the first of January, 1886, he was appointed Under Sheriff by Sheriff John J. Mitchell, and held office three years. He succeeded Mitchell

as the Democratic candidate for Sheriff in 1888, and was elected over his Republican opponent, Theron H. Burden, by a handsome majority. In 1892, shortly after the expiration of his term as Sheriff of the county, he was appointed City Clerk under the administration of Mayor Sanford. Deputy Commissioner Goldner is a man of rare business ability and enjoys the confidence of a large constituency. He is a member of the Democratic Club and of many local organizations and is an expert wheelman, and has always taken a foremost and active part in county and city politics.

### DEPARTMENT OF STREET CLEANING.

The Commissioner of Street Cleaning has control of the sweeping and cleaning of the streets, the removal of ashes, street sweepings and garbage, the cleaning and removal of snow and ice from the leading thoroughfares, and the framing of regulations controlling the use of sidewalks and gutters for the disposal of sweepings, refuse, garbage and light rubbish.

The control of the streets by this Department as described above includes all the public streets and thoroughfares of the City, except such streets as are within any park or are under control and management of the Department of Parks, and also such wharves, piers and parts of streets which are under the control of the Department of Docks and Ferries.

Under the provisions of the present Charter there has been practically no change prescribed as to the manner of conducting the Department, and while the Board of Public Improvements has the power to recommend to the Municipal Assembly all ordinances and resolutions regulating its matters, the Department itself is responsible for the manner in which it performs the work defined as described by law.

That the Department under the present Commissioner has carried out its work faithfully it is only necessary to refer to the condition of the streets for verification.

JAMES McCARTNEY,

STREET CLEANING COMMISSIONER.

Clean streets will continue to be the rule in the Boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx, and the many excellent innovations



JAMES MCCARTNEY.



JAMES MOFFETT.



PATRICK H. QUINN.



PETER J. DOOLING.



by Col. George E. Waring will be extended to the Boroughs of Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond.

That, at least, is the pledge made by James McCartney, who has been appointed by Mayor Van Wyck as head of the Street Cleaning Department, and in his conversation with a *World* reporter last night it was apparent that Mr. McCartney meant what he said.

"Every fair-minded man concedes that Col. Waring has done excellent work, and it will always be my honest endeavor to secure for the new administration the same praise that has been accorded the outgoing government for the condition of the streets.

"I am a Democrat, always have been and expect to so remain. But in making appointments fitness and not politics will rule. Of course, where there are two men of equal ability and different political faith seeking the same place, I shall always give the Democrat the preference. That is only right.

"I have a high regard for my predecessor's ability, yet I feel that with the same amount of money any Tammany appointee to the same place could have done as well.

"In comparing the administration of Col. Waring with that of his predecessors, people should bear in mind that former Street Cleaning Commissioners were sadly hampered by lack of funds. The great benefits of clean streets have been so clearly demonstrated that I am satisfied the present administration will not be in favor of any false economy."

Mr. McCartney is forty-six years of age and was born in the old Twenty-first Ward, on the east side. He was educated in the public schools, and while still in his teens entered the employ of the Hardman Piano Company.

There he showed such capacity that at the age of twenty-two he was superintendent of the factory, and so remained there until appointed Superintendent of the Engineering Department of the Department of Public Works by Allen Campbell.

Mr. McCartney was a great admirer of the late Hubert O. Thompson, and when Rollin M. Squire became Commissioner the office of Superintendent of Engineering was abolished. Mr. McCartney says it was done to get rid of him because of his friendship for Thompson.

Mr. McCartney then became a builder and contractor, and has been very successful. He lives in a comfortable yet old-

fashioned house, at No. 1199 Fulton avenue, in the Annexed District. He is married and has several children.

Mr. McCartney is quite a power in his trans-Harlem District, and is the successor of former County Clerk Purroy in the councils of Tammany Hall.

In his early years Mr. McCartney attained much prominence as an athlete. He was one of the best amateur oarsmen in the country and a remarkably good shot.

## F. M. GIBSON;

### DEPUTY COMMISSIONER OF STREET CLEANING.

F. M. GIBSON, Deputy Commissioner of Street Cleaning for the Borough of Manhattan, was born in Philadelphia, December, 1847. He was educated there, but entered the United States Army when he was twenty, serving as Second Lieutenant in the Seventh Cavalry, of which the late General Custer was Colonel. Lieutenant Gibson was in all the Indian campaigns with his regiment, participating in the Battle of Washita, 1868, which settled for years the Indian troubles in the Indian Territory and Kansas. He also took part in the Battle of Big Horn where General Custer and many officers lost their lives.

In 1877 he was on the staff of General Miles, now commanding the United States Army. At the Battle of Bear Paw Mountain, where Chief Joseph, with his band of Nez-Pérce Indians, were defeated and captured after a five days' fight.

After the regiment of which Lieutenant Gibson was a member was moved from Dakota to Kansas in 1887, he sustained a long period of illness, which resulted in his retirement from active service in December, 1891. In January, 1895, he entered the Department of Street Cleaning as Assistant Superintendent, and in May of that year was made Deputy Commissioner. It is almost needless to say that Commissioner Gibson is thoroughly qualified for the position he now fills. The life of a successful soldier is made up of experiences which would entitle him to fill a civil position demanding the same qualities.

Lieutenant Gibson has demonstrated in his present position that he is just as good a civilian as he was a soldier.

**PATRICK H. QUINN.**

DEPUTY STREET CLEANING COMMISSIONER PATRICK H. QUINN, of the Borough of Brooklyn, was born in Ireland forty-five years ago, but when an infant came to this country with his parents, locating in Brooklyn, where he has resided for over forty-three years. He was educated in the public schools of that city and at the age of eighteen secured employment with the firm of Journeay & Burnham, one of the leading dry goods houses. Four years later he engaged in business for himself, embarking in the wholesale fish and oyster trade, in which he continued until his appointment to his present position. Mr. Quinn never held public office before, although he has been active in Democratic politics since he attained his majority. He has been a delegate to several State and local conventions, and is at present the executive member from the First Assembly District to the Democratic Executive Committee. He is a member of the Constitution Club, one of the organizers of the Third Ward Young Men's Democratic Club, was for several years President of the Third Ward Democratic Association and a delegate to the County Committee. He is also a member of Montauk Council Royal Arcanum, Montauk Council Knights of Columbus, and other fraternal orders. Mr. Quinn lives at No. 84 Hoyt street.

**THE DEPARTMENT OF BRIDGES.**

The Department of Bridges was created under the provisions of the present Charter for the purpose of gathering under one head the control of bridges that have heretofore been distributed under several departments, trustees and commissions.

This department, which has been established since January 1 of this year, now supervises, controls and manages over fifty important bridges in the city, and constructs bridges under one executive head, at an expense confined to one engineering department, instead of several as heretofore.

It has centralized the working force employed on the bridges, uniformed the employees, established rules and regulations for their conduct and management of the several draw-bridges, has opened to the public the Third Avenue Bridge, and made contracts for the construction of new bridges.

The construction of new bridges over Newtown Creek, one

at Vernon avenue, at a cost of \$700,000, and one at Greenpoint avenue, at a cost of \$70,000. The City Island Bridge, the One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street Bridge, the Willis Avenue Bridge, the One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street Bridge and the One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street Bridge.

The most important work done by this Department is the change of contract made by the former Trustees of the New York and Brooklyn Bridge, whereby a change will be effected so that the City will continue to derive a surplus instead of a probable loss of over \$600,000 per annum, which would be the case if the railroad companies were permitted to operate under the contracts of 1897.

### JOHN L. SHEA.

JOHN L. SHEA, Commissioner of Bridges, was born about forty-five years ago in the City of New York. At an early age he attended the public schools in that section, and afterward, at his own request, took the full course of Paine's Business College, when he laid the foundation of what has proved to be an extremely successful business career.

Upon leaving college he entered the employ of E. L. Garvin & Co., Custom House brokers, and a few years ago succeeded to the business.

Mr. Shea is a business man to his finger tips, and while he does not believe in the so-called legitimate business tricks and schemes of competition which are so common nowadays, he does believe that the foundation of everything where finances come into play should rest upon strictly honest business principles.

As executive head of the Bridge Commission—an entirely new department of the City Government created by the Charter—a department which demanded a business beginning, his appointment to the place, therefore, was a most natural one.

Apart from business Mr. Shea has always taken an active interest in the political welfare of his native city, and is credited with discovering more successful and fitting candidates for office than any other leader of his party in the Borough of Brooklyn. This Mr. Shea emphatically and modestly denies, but for all that it is a recognized fact that politically, he has done more for others than he has for himself. This has given him a high standing among his Democratic colleagues in Brooklyn and in the business world, as well, where he is looked upon as a man who would sacrifice all rather than depart from his high standard.

## THOMAS H. YORK.

THOMAS H. YORK, Deputy Commissioner of Bridges, was born in the City of Brooklyn July 12, 1839, educated in the schools of Brooklyn, and on December 16, 1869, was admitted to the Bar as an attorney and counsellor-at-law. Up to the time of his appointment to the office he now holds he practiced law, in partnership with his brother, under the firm name of York & York, meeting with considerable success in the practice of his profession.

Mr. York's familiarity with corporation law, together with a fine business training and make-up, has made him a valuable city official, and one whose opinion on any subject he takes an interest in is worth having.

Mr. York is an uncompromising, sterling Democrat—one of the kind who can always be depended upon when his party needs all the men of his stamp it can muster.

## DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS, LIGHTING AND SUPPLIES.

The Commissioner of Buildings, Lighting and Supplies has control of the construction, repairs, cleaning and maintenance of public buildings, except school-houses, almshouses, penitentiaries, fire-houses and police stations. He also has the power to make contracts to furnish the city or any part thereof with gas, electricity or any other illuminant, of the construction of electric mains, and the granting of the permission to open streets when approved by the Department of Highways.

In addition to the above the Department has jurisdiction over the care and cleaning of all offices leased or occupied for public uses. Of the location, care and management and maintenance of the public baths, and of the purchase of fuel, furniture, utensils, books, and other articles needed for the public offices.

## HENRY S. KEARNY,

COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS, LIGHTING AND SUPPLIES.

HENRY S. KEARNY, who was appointed to the above office in January, this year, is a son of General Stephen Watts Kearny, of Mexican War fame.

Mr. Kearny, whose public and private record is a fine one, is a civil engineer by profession, and has practiced as such both here and in Colorado, in which State he was also elected State Senator, serving in that capacity from 1880 to 1884.

Mr. Kearny's experience as a civil engineer in this city was first gained in the Water Supply Department, where, as Assistant Engineer of the Croton Aqueduct, and later as Chief Engineer, he served for five years.

In November, 1894, he was appointed a member of the Board of Electrical Control, having been engineer of the Board for six or seven years from the beginning of the construction of subway work.

Mr. Kearny, besides being thoroughly familiar with the subject of public lighting, is also a good executive officer. The lighting of the public streets under the present charter is a more serious problem than it has ever been in the history of the City Government. In spite of this, however, Mr. Kearny has demonstrated that he knows the needs of the city in this direction, and the system he has in force when fully developed will give to each borough an adequate distribution of light.

#### PETER J. DOOLING.

PETER J. DOOLING, Deputy Commissioner, Department of Buildings, Lighting and Supplies, was born in the City of New York in 1857, in that part of the Twenty-second Ward which is now embraced in the Thirteenth Assembly District.

Mr. Dooling was educated in the public schools and early entered upon an active and successful business career. He represented the old Seventeenth Assembly District in the Board of Aldermen in 1891-92. Upon the redistricting of the city in 1892 he was chosen the leader of the Tammany Hall organization in the new Seventeenth now Thirteenth. Under his leadership the district has become strongly Democratic, and in 1896 the Committee undertook the erection of a handsome modern club-house at No. 315 West Forty-second street. The successful completion of this undertaking was due entirely to Mr. Dooling's efforts. It is now the home of the Tammany Committee and of the Tecumseh Club, the Tammany Hall Social organization of the District.

## WILLIAM DALTON,

COMMISSIONER OF WATER SUPPLY.

William Dalton was born in New York City about forty-five years ago, beginning life in the Twentieth Ward, where he attended the public schools.

After leaving school he learned the trade of a carpenter, but the advantages and opportunities offered to him in the butchers' supply trade being more promising, he embarked in that trade, and in a few years became one of the proprietors of a large establishment on West Thirty-ninth street, doing business under the name of Halligan & Dalton.

From the time he was able to think and do for himself, however, a political career always had a fascination for him. His first political essay was in 1885, when he was elected a member of the State Legislature, serving as an Assemblyman from 1885 to 1888. In 1889, under Hans Beattie, he was appointed Deputy Street Cleaning Commissioner, continuing in the same position under Commissioner Brennan until 1893, when Mayor Gilroy appointed him Excise Commissioner. He was afterward elected President of the Board. In all of the above positions Mr. Dalton displayed a fine executive ability, and left a good record behind him for the business way in which he disposed of the work under his direction.

Mr. Dalton, who was born with the qualities from which leaders are made, became one, in fact, when he was made leader of the Fifteenth Assembly—now the Eleventh Assembly—District.

Mr. Dalton is popular both inside and outside the political atmosphere. He is a member of many clubs, the principal ones being the Democratic, Narragansett, Pequod and Heidenreich Rifles. In all of these organizations he counts his friends by the limit of the club membership only.

## THOMAS J. MULLIGAN.

THOMAS J. MULLIGAN, Deputy Commissioner of Water Supply for the Borough of The Bronx, was born in Fallsburg, New York, in 1852.

Mr. Mulligan lived in his native town until he was eighteen, during which time he acquired a good school education and a capacity for work which was soon recognized by those for whom

he was engaged. In 1876 he entered the employ of a well-known publishing house and remained with the concern until 1898. During that time he had worked himself up to superintendent of the department of designing, engraving and printing, and made a fine name for himself in this capacity, a reputation which is extended throughout the printing and kindred trades as an expert and an authority in his field of work.

Aside from his vocation, Mr. Mulligan has taken an active interest in the affairs of the community, and in the Village of Williamsbridge—previous to annexation—he organized the first Fire Department of the place, and was Chairman of the Town and County Committee of Westchester for four years.

Mr. Mulligan was appointed to his present position in January of this year, his experience and knowledge of municipal requirements making him peculiarly qualified for the office.

### JAMES MOFFETT.

JAMES MOFFETT, Deputy Commissioner of Water Supply for the Borough of Brooklyn, was born in that borough on the 3d day of January, 1853. He is a product of the public school system of the old City of Brooklyn, his only school education having been acquired at Public School No. 1, corner Concord and Adams streets, in the said City of Brooklyn.

At the age of twelve years he entered the law office of Messrs. Hagner & Smith, in that borough, at that time a leading firm, which has since gone out of existence, and remained with them until he was admitted to the Bar in December 17, 1874; upon his admission to the Bar he formed a business connection with Franklin W. Taber, which continued until May 1, 1880. Mr. Moffett then retired and became the junior member of the law firm of G. F. Elliott & Moffett. On May 1, 1886, Mr. Moffett formed the present law firm of Moffett & Kramer, establishing offices in the building now occupied by them at No. 894 Broadway, in the Borough of Brooklyn, the business of which has grown since then to probably the largest law practice in the borough. In the early part of Mr. Moffett's practice at the Bar he was engaged quite extensively in criminal practice and participated in the defence of Alexander Jefferson, the Crow Hill murderer, a prominent case in the annals of crime in Kings County. The business of the firm of Moffett & Kramer having gradually



changed until now it is mainly real estate law and investment securities.

Mr. Moffett is married, his wife being a daughter of the late John P. Elwell, of Brooklyn, and a niece of the late County Judge Henry A. Moore. He has two boys, his only children, who are students at the Delaware Academy, Delhi, New York. Mr. Moffett's life has been an uneventful one, but he has taken an active interest in politics ever since he attained his majority, and always with the regular organization of the Democratic Party. He has been frequently sought after as a candidate for public offices, but has invariably declined to accept nominations. At the instance of a number of his friends, he consented to serve as Deputy Water Commissioner for the Borough of Brooklyn, although his private business was sufficient to occupy the time of any one man. He has represented his neighborhood in all the conventions of the party, from the Assembly Convention to the National Convention; he was a Delegate to the State Convention in 1892 that nominated Roswell B. Flower for Governor, and a Delegate to the National Convention at Chicago that nominated William J. Bryan in 1896. He was formerly Executive Committeeman of the Sixth Assembly District of Kings County, President of the Twenty-first Ward Democratic Association, Brooklyn, 1894, Vice-Chairman of the Democratic General Committee of Kings County in the year 1895, and in 1897 was elected Chairman of the Kings County Democratic General Committee and re-elected again in 1898. Mr. Moffett was one of the two Delegates from the Borough of Brooklyn to the Provisional City Committee which arranged the Democratic City Convention for the nomination of the first Mayor of Greater New York in 1897, and, with Bernard J. York, represents the Borough of Brooklyn on the Democratic City Committee of the City of New York.

Mr. Moffett's collection of books is a large one, and apart from his Law Library, which is an extensive one, he has a private library at home of about two thousand volumes, which is constantly increasing. Mr. Moffett is one of the charter members of the Bushwick Club and was formerly its Vice-President; he is also a member of the Arion Singing Society, Zoellner Mannerchor and Order of United Friends.

## GEORGE W. BIRDSALL.

GEORGE W. BIRDSALL, Chief Engineer, Department of Water Supply, was born in New York in 1836. He was graduated in what is now known as the College of the City of New York, in 1853, and the year following began his career as a civil engineer under the expert, E. H. Tracy. For the following fifteen years Mr. Birdsall's work took him all over the country. In the capacity of a surveyor for railroads he travelled extensively in the West and South, and returned to New York with an experience in and knowledge of his calling which has proved invaluable to him in the services he has since rendered the City.

In 1871 Mr. Birdsall was appointed Assistant Engineer in the Department of Public Works. He remained in that capacity until 1879, when he was made Chief Engineer of the Department, which position he has held until this year, when it was abolished under the provisions of the present Charter.

As Chief Engineer of the Department of Water Supply, Mr. Birdsall's work not only requires the same supervision as his former duties demanded, but the increased territory of the boroughs has devolved upon him a wider field and a greater responsibility. So far he has been able to cope successfully with the conditions which have presented themselves, and with the aid of his assistants many improvements have already been effected.

Mr. Birdsall is a Democrat in principle and practice—a gentleman who believes that to control one's self is a chief virtue. His success in life has demonstrated that he has been true to his faith.

## W. G. BYRNE,

### WATER REGISTER.

W. G. BYRNE, who is now the Water Register, was born in New York City about thirty-eight years ago. He attended the public schools long enough to acquire an education necessary to equip him for a commercial career, which he entered upon immediately after leaving school.

Mr. Byrne displayed from the first a good business ability which, linked with a pleasing personality, made him a favorite with every one with whom he had business dealings.

As one of the lieutenants of William Dalton, the Tammany leader of the Eleventh, now the Fifteenth Assembly District, he attracted attention by his good work as secretary of the district

organization, and this, together with his personal popularity and loyalty gave him a high standing in the best political circles, and entitled him to a position of trust and responsibility.

Mr. Byrne was made Deputy Collector of City Revenue about six years ago, and held that position continuously until January of this year, when Commissioner Dalton selected him for the important place he now fills.

He is a member of the Democratic Club and the Tammany Society, and in both organizations, and in both organizations because of his unassuming and courteous ways is a general all around favorite.

### JOSEPH FITCH.

JOSEPH FITCH, Deputy Commissioner of Water Supply, Borough of Queens, was born in Flushing, L. I., August 27, 1857, of Quaker parentage. His father was Joseph Fitch, also born in Flushing, L. I.

He was educated at the Flushing Institute and graduated from Swarthmore College, Pennsylvania, in 1879. He studied law at the Columbia College Law School, and with Charles W. Pleasants, at No. 237 Broadway, New York, and was admitted to the Bar in February, 1882, and has been actively practicing ever since. Mr. Fitch was elected to the Assembly from the old First District of Queens County in 1885, and re-elected the following year, served on the Committee of Ways and Means the first year and the Committees on Cities and on Insurance the second year. He originated and passed the bill establishing the Coldspring Fish Hatchery in Queens County, which is the most important fish hatchery in the State. He was for a number of years a Director of the Flushing Bank, and was at one time a vestryman of St. George's Church, Flushing. He has been for ten years on the Board of Governors of the Niantic Club of Flushing.

Mr. Fitch was a member of the Board of Education of Flushing from 1893 until the Greater New York Charter expunged it by consolidation. He was Captain of the Nereus Rowing Club for two years, and Chairman of the Democratic Town Committee for three years. Was Second Lieutenant of the Seventeenth Separate Company of Infantry, N. G., S. N. Y., from 1880 to 1888. Was counsel to the Flushing Village Board of Health from its organization in 1891 until Greater New York arrived.

Has been a member of Cornucopia Lodge, No. 563, F. & A. M., for sixteen years. He ran on the Democratic ticket for Member of Congress in 1894, in the First New York District, Counties of Queens and Suffolk, and was defeated, as most Democrats were, that year.

He is a member of St. George's Brotherhood, of the Queens County Bar Association, the New York Law Institute, the League of American Wheelmen and the Mercury Wheel Club of Flushing. In 1886 he was married to Miss Annie L. Rose, of Yonkers, and has two children, daughters, aged eight and six years. Mr. Fitch was sworn in as Deputy Commissioner of Water Supply for the Borough of Queens January 4, 1898, and is still serving in that capacity.



## LAW DEPARTMENT.

### JOHN WHALEN.

JOHN WHALEN, the Corporation Counsel, has been specially favored as to the time and place of his birth, for he was born on Independence Day, 1854, in the City of New York, and has lived here without a break ever since.

He received his early education in St. John's College, Fordham, and later completed his law studies in the University of the City of New York, where he took the degree of LL. B. He was admitted to the Bar in 1877, making a special study of real estate and corporation law. His knowledge of these subjects was so great that he soon became recognized as an authority, and was frequently selected by the Supreme Court Judges as a referee in important cases.

His familiarity with real estate matters and municipal law led to his appointment by Mayor Gilroy as Tax Commissioner, to which position he devoted his best energies. He gave to the City a splendid, clean-cut, thorough administration, and left the office with a record on the books of the lowest tax-rate the city had known for twenty-five years.

Mr. Whalen has been the examining counsel for the Lawyers' Title and Guaranty Company and the Lawyers' Surety Company. He is a member of the Bar Association, Manhattan Club, New York Athletic Club and the Catholic Club.

Mr. Whalen is a fine type of a New Yorker, an American and a gentleman, respected for his abilities and esteemed for his modest, manly qualities.

### THEODORE CONNOLY,

ASSISTANT CORPORATION COUNSEL.

THEODORE CONNOLY was born in New Orleans, but removed at an early age to this city, where he has spent most of his life.

He was educated in France, where he resided about nine years, graduating at the Lycée in Tours, with a relative rank of



JOHN WHALEN



ALBERT F. JENKS.



THEODORE CONNOLY.



CHARLES BLANDY.

third out of five hundred. He was admitted to the Bar of New York in 1872.

Since then Mr. Connolly's connection with the law has been an exceedingly active one. In addition to his practice he has written and compiled considerable literature upon the practice of his profession. As legal editor of the *New York Law Journal* for about three years, he displayed such fine ability and knowledge of corporation law that he is now considered one of the authorities on the subject in the city.

Mr. Connolly is the author of "New York Citations," 2 vols.; Editor of "New York Criminal Reports," 8 vols., and "Surrogate's Reports," 2 vols.

He was appointed Assistant Corporation Counsel February 1, 1891, First Assistant Corporation Counsel, January 1, 1898.

## CHARLES BLANDY,

### ASSISTANT CORPORATION COUNSEL.

The subject of this sketch was born on August 18, 1848, at Knock, County Clare, Ireland, of Protestant English parents, while they were sojourning there, his father being in charge of important government interests in that locality. At an early age he removed to Worcester, England, where he entered upon his early education at the public schools, and at the Worcester College, and from there the family removed to Manchester, where he completed his education at public school, at Owen's College and at private tuition. At the age of sixteen he was articulated to a Manchester solicitor for the purpose of becoming a solicitor. The law required that an articulated clerk should serve not less than three years, and the solicitor in turn obligates himself to "teach and instruct, or cause to be taught and instructed" the student, and for this service the solicitor is usually paid a very large premium. In this case he was paid by Mr. Blandy's parents £600, or \$3,000. Before the articles expired financial misfortune overtook the solicitor, who absconded, and all the money paid, as well as the time spent, became lost, and Mr. Blandy being one of nine children, did not feel that he could again draw upon the family patrimony for an additional premium, and while looking around for an opportunity to locate himself, visited this country and determined to make it his future home. In 1867 he entered upon the study of the law in New York City. In 1872

he was admitted to the bar at general term, and at once plunged into active practice.

In 1882 he attracted the attention of the Hon. William C. Whitney, then Corporation Counsel—since Secretary of the Navy under Cleveland—in the trial of a complicated false imprisonment and malicious prosecution case brought against certain members of the police force, which aroused considerable interest at the time, and which Mr. Whitney, in person, with several of his assistants, was defending for the Police Department. At the conclusion of the trial Mr. Whitney invited Mr. Blandy to become one of his assistants to try jury cases, and in 1882 he accepted office and held it during all of Mr. Whitney's term, as well as that of his successor, afterwards Judge George P. Andrews. In 1890 the Hon. William H. Clark became Corporation Counsel and he selected Mr. Blandy as second assistant, to try the important jury cases and to take charge of Dock Department matters, and later on he entrusted to his care the prospective legislation affecting the city's interests.

When the Hon. John Whalen became Corporation Counsel Mr. Blandy was one of the first to be selected as one of his assistants, on January 1, 1898, to take charge of the vast volume of litigations affecting the City of New York, until they eventuate in judgment or are appealed, when they pass into other hands to be cared for.

In all the public positions held by Mr. Blandy he has been a most conscientious, courteous public servant. Exemplary in all his habits, most industrious, and a formidable foe in Court, and he is regarded by the bench and bar as a well-equipped all-around lawyer.

#### ALMET FRANCIS JENKS.

ALMET FRANCIS JENKS, born in Brooklyn, 1853. Prepared for college at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass. Graduated at Yale College 1875, and at Columbia Law School 1877. Admitted to the Bar in 1877; Assistant District Attorney of Kings County 1884. Resigned and appointed Corporation Counsel of Brooklyn in 1886. Served four successive terms until 1894. Member of the Constitutional Convention of 1895 and of the Judiciary Committee. Judge Advocate General of the State of New York, appointed by Governor Hill and reappointed by



Governor Flower. Permanent Chairman of the First City Convention of the Democratic Party of the City of New York.

Appointed Assistant Corporation Counsel of the City of New York in charge of the Boroughs of Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond, January 1, 1898. Married Miss Lenore Barré, 1891; has two children; resides at No. 147 Joralemon street, Brooklyn. Member of the Brooklyn, Hamilton, Crescent, Riding and Driving, Dyker Meadow Clubs, and of the Society of Colonial Wars.

### WILLIAM W. LADD, JR.



WILLIAM W. LADD, JR., was born in Westchester, Westchester County, New York, in the year 1852.

In 1869 he entered the Law School of Columbia College, from which he graduated in the Class of 1871, receiving the degree of LL. B. with "especial honor," and taking the first of the prizes open to the graduating class.

In 1873, on attaining his majority, he commenced the practice of law in this city, which he continued alone and in association with Mr. Edward G. Black until June, 1885, when he was appointed Deputy Chamberlain of the City of New York, an office which he held under successive Chamberlains till June, 1890, when he resigned and resumed the practice of law.

For several years he edited the series of "American Railway Reports," and later the series of "American Probate Reports."

He has held the position of Assistant Judge Advocate General of the State from 1887 to 1888, and from 1891 to 1898, and has been connected with the most important cases in military law occurring in this State in that period. In 1897 he was appointed a member of the Board which prepared the Military Code adopted by the Legislature in 1898. Under this act he was appointed to the position of Judge Advocate on the Staff of the Commanding Officer of the National Guard.

On January 1, 1898, he was appointed Assistant Corporation Counsel of the City of New York.

## JOHN P. DUNN.

JOHN P. DUNN, Assistant to Corporation Counsel, in charge of the Bureau of Street Openings, was born in this city in 1860. Mr. Dunn graduated from Columbia College Law School in 1885 and was admitted to the Bar in 1887. In 1889 he was made an Assistant Corporation Counsel.

He organized the Bureau of Street Openings in the Law Department in 1893 and has been in charge of this Bureau since. The Bureau of Street Openings is one of the Departments of the City Government where a large volume of executive, legal and clerical work is daily transacted.

The systematic and thorough manner in which this Bureau has been conducted since its inception leaves no room for doubt as to the legal and business ability of its head.

Mr. Dunn, who is a man of fine presence and of an enthusiastic nature, impresses his personality on all his lieutenants and co-workers, and the result is that the Bureau of Street Openings is managed with an activity and snap that might well be taken as a model for a first class business house.



## DEPARTMENT OF CHARITIES.

### JOHN W. KELLER.

JOHN W. KELLER, President of the Charities Board, was born in Kentucky, July 5, 1856. He was educated at Yale College, where he was a member of the university crew and was prominent in athletic sports. While at college Mr. Keller founded the *Yale News*, which was the first daily college paper in this country. In the fall of 1879 Mr. Keller came to this city and entered upon his newspaper career, the early stages of which were stormy. He did hard and effective work, among other things exposing the old Sixth avenue dives, which caused him to be attacked by a number of thugs on Sixth avenue.

The attack cost him the sight of one eye. When he recovered he became the editor of the *Dramatic News*, and later did special work for the daily papers until he joined the staff of the *New York Times*. He has written a number of plays. He was the managing editor of the *Recorder* while it was in existence, and afterward went on the *Journal*. He was twice President of the Press Club. Mr. Keller joined Tammany Hall a few years ago and became one of its popular speakers. He presided at the meeting in Tammany Hall at which William J. Bryan first appeared there in the National Campaign of 1896, and he was Chairman of the last County Convention. Mr. Keller is a member of the Executive Committee of Tammany Hall and is Chairman of the Committee on Printing.

### THOMAS S. BRENNAN.

#### DEPUTY COMMISSIONER OF CHARITIES.

THOMAS S. BRENNAN, born in Bloomingdale, this city, in July, 1844. The eldest son of Patrick Brennan, a prosperous coal merchant at that period. Mr. Brennan attended school at Public School No. 9, then at St. Francis Xavier and Manhattan Colleges, this city, and from there was sent to St. Therese College, near Montreal, Canada, where he graduated at the age of sixteen. He then returned to New York, and was made Captain



ADOLPH SIMIS, JR.



JOHN W. KELLER.



of the Watchmen in Bellevue Hospital. His faithful services were rewarded by his promotion to Night Store-keeper and Clerk, and then Steward and Deputy Warden in Charity Hospital.

In 1866 he was appointed Warden of Bellevue, and while serving in that capacity started the present ambulance system, invented the fracture bed and head-rest, all great aids to surgery. He also had charge of Ninety-ninth street and Centre street Reception Hospitals.

In January, 1875, he was appointed Commissioner of Public Charities and Correction by Mayor Wickham, and was re-appointed twice to fill his own vacancy. He was President of the Board for several terms. In 1893 Mayor Grant appointed him Street Cleaning Commissioner, which position he held for one year, when he resigned and went into the real estate business. On January 1, 1898, he was appointed by Hon. John W. Keller to fill the new position of Deputy Commissioner of Public Charities for Manhattan and The Bronx.

Mr. Brennan is one of the pleasantest men to meet connected with the new City Government. Unassuming and reposeful, with the bearing of a man who demands respect, commands confidence, wins and holds friends.

#### A. SIMIS, JR.

A. SIMIS, JR., was born in Hamburg, Germany. He reached this country while very young. Received a public school education, and, upon graduation therefrom, entered the U. S. Navy in 1862 as a boy, and remained therein until after the close of the war, when he went to Kansas where he received a nomination as a State Senator from the Democratic Party, he being then but twenty-four years of age. In 1874 he returned to New York, entered the law school of Columbia College, graduated therefrom in 1876, and has practised his profession ever since.

From 1882 to 1886 he was Counsel for the Commissioners of Charities and Correction of Kings County. In 1892 he was appointed a Commissioner of said Department to fill out the unexpired term of Hon. Francis Nolan, deceased, and on January 1, 1893, was reappointed for a term of four years, and on January 1, 1898, was appointed by Mayor Van Wyck as a Commissioner of Charities for the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens of the Greater New York.

Mr. Simis is one of the prominent and successful lawyers of Brooklyn and has been identified as the leading attorney in many of the most important cases of litigation in that city. He has done splendid executive work for the Brooklyn Department of Charities, and has succeeded in placing the machinery of his office on such a fine business basis that to-day it ranks as a model bureau of its kind in official circles. He was instrumental in the framing of all laws relating to his Department since 1882, and is not only an authority on this branch of our City Government, but has made himself conversant with the general municipal system.

Personally, Mr. Simis is a clean-cut gentleman, possessing marked social characteristics which never desert him no matter what the occasion is or with whom he comes in contact. He is a well-known Veteran of the Civil War, prominent in U. S. Grant Post, G. A. R., and a member of many clubs.

### JAMES FEENY.

JAMES FEENY, Commissioner of Charities for the Borough of Richmond, is the eldest son of the late Dr. Joseph Feeny, who settled on Staten Island about 1840. In 1849 his father opened the first drug-store on Staten Island.

In 1864 Dr. Joseph Feeny removed to Jersey City and the following year was appointed Health Officer of the city, holding the office at the time of his death, which occurred in 1866.

In 1863 Mr. Feeny succeeded to his father's business, and from that time devoted himself entirely to the practice of his profession.

Mr. Feeny has continued in business and has never sought for or held office until he was appointed to his present position by the Mayor of New York.

### CHARLES A. ALDEN.

CHARLES A. ALDEN, who was appointed as private secretary by Hon. John W. Keller, President of the Department of Public Charities, was born at Hoosick Falls, N. Y., on April 16, 1871.

His father, Dr. Edwin P. Alden, who is the brother of Dr. Henry M. Alden, of *Harper's Magazine*, so widely known as an editor and author, was an honored and respected citizen of this

place, in which he had spent nearly all his life, and had secured an enviable reputation in the practice of his chosen profession of dentistry. His mother, Martha Andrews Alden, is the sister of E. Benjamin Andrews, President of Brown University, and of Hon. Charles B. Andrews, ex-Governor and present Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of Connecticut.

Mr. Alden was graduated as the valedictorian of the Class of '89, of the Hoosick Falls High School, after which he spent one year at Colgate Academy, and at the close of that year became a settled pastor at the age of nineteen, was ordained on the 23d of April, 1892, and remained in the active ministry until September, 1896, when he resigned the pastorate of a flourishing church in Schenectady, N. Y., to become an active participant in the struggle for the Chicago Platform.

Mr. Alden was one of Tammany Hall's large corps of able speakers during the last municipal campaign, and at the beginning of this year he accepted the position which he now occupies, as private secretary to President Keller.

#### ARTHUR A. QUINN.

ARTHUR A. QUINN, Deputy Commissioner of Charities for the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens, was born in the city about forty years ago. He attended the public schools and afterwards took a course in the higher branches, devoting his studies largely to mathematics and a practical reading of Civil Government. Thus equipped, after a short term as a Clerk in the Department of Assessments, he entered the real estate business and was successful.

The desire, however, to acquire a more practical education in a field more to his taste prompted him to enter the employ of J. B. Crimmins, where he made the most of his opportunities, and at the end of four years, being thoroughly qualified, he accepted the position of City Surveyor and Civil Engineer. He remained in the above capacity six years, displaying a good executive ability and a general knowledge of municipal affairs which stamped him as a man worthy of an important place in the government of Greater New York.

Mr. Quinn's duties as Commissioner of Charities brings him in touch with the active detail work of the Department. He has shown the same capacity in this office as he has in the others he has filled for the City. Every case for public charity is thor-

oughly investigated and treated according to its merits. The cases that come before the Brooklyn Department which are outside the jurisdiction of the City, but which at the same time receive relief are numerous. Enough of these have been made public to show that Mr. Quinn's administration of his office is not a cold-blooded one.

J. McKEE BORDEN,

SECRETARY, DEPARTMENT OF CHARITIES.



J. McKEE BORDEN was born in Jackson County, Texas, of native American parents. Lived in Texas, Louisiana and Missouri until entering Cornell University at Ithaca, N. Y., from which College he graduated in the Class of '78. After leaving College Mr. Borden accepted a responsible Government position which he resigned to accept his present position as Secretary to the Department of Public Charities. In politics he has always been

a Democrat. He is a member of Tammany Hall and the Democratic Club.





## THE EQUIPMENT OF THE NEW YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT.

In the Borough of Manhattan the Fire Department has nine double Engine Companies and one double Hook and Ladder Company, consisting of two complete sets of apparatus and men, which system, in the course of time, will be extended by Chief Bonner to the other boroughs. The object of the double companies is to have one section in their own quarters and the other section used to cover quarters of other companies left vacant during the absence of a large number of companies at fires in different parts of the city.

There are also three (3) water towers in service in the Borough of Manhattan, one in the lower, one in the centre, and one in the upper sections of the city. This apparatus will also be extended to the other boroughs in the course of time.

There are also four fire-boats in the Borough of Manhattan, and two fire-boats in the Borough of Brooklyn. These boats respond to alarms for fires on the shores or in the vicinity of the shores in each borough, and cover a river front in all the territory of more than 80 miles, included in which are the shore fronts of the Boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond, and of Blackwell's, Ward's, Randall's, Hart's and City Islands.

The Fire Departments in the various boroughs consist of a total of: In Manhattan and The Bronx, 1,200 officers and men; Brooklyn and Queens, 1,000 officers and men, and in the suburban boroughs, about 2,000 volunteer firemen, with apparatus, are in active service, and will remain so until the extension of the paid system in those districts, which will take place when the growth of those outlying districts warrant it.

The average number of fires in the Boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx is about 4,000 annually, and in the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens, about 2,000 annually.

The difference between the New York (former city) Fire Department and other Fire Departments, is the system by which the city is covered in cases of large fires. Each company is assigned to respond, in a systematic manner, and in regular order



JOHN J. SCANNELL,  
*President, Fire Department.*



HUGH BONNER,  
*Chief, Fire Department.*



JAMES W. TOLAN,  
*Deputy Commissioner, Fire Department.*

The above are only the bare facts connected with the career of Chief Bonner. The records of the Fire Department credit him with many a deed of heroism, of property and lives saved largely by his own personal efforts and sacrifice. There are more that are not on record that could be traced if the Chief chose to speak, but he will not, for he is like all brave men—manly and modest. But this is not all—the organization and *personnel* of the New York Fire Department is of the finest. Politics have no place in it, and the requirements of the Chief for the higher efficiency from the lowest subordinate has made his department the model one of its kind in this or any other country.

### JAMES H. TULLY,

DEPUTY FIRE COMMISSIONER, BROOKLYN AND QUEENS.

JAMES H. TULLY, born in Ireland November 15, 1850, received his education in the common schools of Brooklyn and St. Vincent's Academy, was appointed Clerk in the office of the City Clerk of Brooklyn in January, 1873; was made Deputy City Clerk in January, 1880. On the expiration of his term, two years later, he accepted the position of Manager of the business of O'Keefe & Doyle, who were the Long Island representatives of the Albany Company, and remained there until July, 1888, when he was elected Assistant Secretary of the Board of Education of Brooklyn, and annually re-elected as such until his appointment as Deputy Fire Commissioner for the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens. He is a member of the Kings County Democratic General Committee; President of the Seymour Club, and is connected with the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick and other social organizations.

### AUGUSTUS T. DOCHARTY.

AUGUSTUS T. DOCHARTY, Secretary of the Fire Department, according to his own statement, is "a New Yorker by birth and choice." He is a son of the late Professor Docharty, who was professor of mathematics in the College of the City of New York over thirty-five years.

The foundation of Mr. Docharty's education was laid in the public schools of the city and afterwards completed in the College of the City of New York. As a boy he was a leader among

his companions, his athletic qualifications placing him in the lead in all out-door sports. This early training built up a wonderful constitution for him, and to-day he gives evidence of it in his vigorous manhood.

Before he attained his majority he was appointed Clerk in the Comptroller's Office. In 1872 he was Assistant Secretary of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. This office he held until 1875, when he was appointed Contract Clerk of the Department of Public Works.

In 1877 Mr. Docharty was made Deputy Register of the City and County of New York. He held this position until 1880, when he was elected, for the full term of three years, Register.

In 1889 he was requested to take the Secretaryship of the Dock Department, which office he accepted and held with marked ability until the accession of the "Reform" administration necessitated his retirement.

Mr. Docharty is an active member of the New York Athletic Club since 1883. He was twice elected Secretary, and, in 1894, a Governor for two years. He is also a member of the Democratic Club, the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick and a life member of the American Geographical Society. Mr. Docharty is an active member of Tammany Hall and a member of the Tammany Society, or which he held the dignified office of Scribe of the Council of Sachems from 1876 to 1884.

He is a man once met always remembered, because of his affable, manly, sincere qualities.



## DEPARTMENT OF BUILDINGS.

To preserve and protect public health and safety, the enforcement of rules and regulations as regards structural strength and sanitary conditions are necessary in the construction and alteration of buildings. The Department of Buildings is charged with the duty of seeing that the building laws are faithfully observed.

The report of the Department for the first six months of this year, which is too voluminous to be repeated here, will show exactly what the Department has accomplished this year, but during the first six months of 1898 plans were filed and acted on as follows :

New buildings .....	\$48,024,952
Alterations .....	4,449,339

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Prior to 1898 the head of the Department of Buildings in the City of New York was designated as Superintendent. Under the Charter the head of the Department of Buildings of the City of New York, as at present constituted, is the Board of Buildings, which consists of three Commissioners; one having administrative jurisdiction in the Boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx, one in the Borough of Brooklyn and one in the Boroughs of Queens and Richmond.

The reputation of the Department of Buildings in the Boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx is international. It was organized in 1892 by Thomas J. Brady, the present Commissioner, who was then Superintendent. The greater part of the present New York Building Laws was prepared under his immediate direction, and they have since served as a model to many building departments, not only in this country but abroad, the language in many cases being copied *verbatim*.

Commissioner John Guilfoyle, who has administrative jurisdiction in the Borough of Brooklyn since January 1, has been for years a prominent builder in Brooklyn, and his administration, as was his appointment, is regarded with satisfaction by the building trades.



THOMAS J. BRADY  
PRES. DEPT OF B'LDGS.



DANIEL CAMPBELL  
SOME OFFICIAL  
BRIDGE OF BRIDGE &  
1871

In the Boroughs of Queens and Richmond, where hitherto no building regulations worthy of the name have existed, Commissioner Daniel Campbell has successfully accomplished the difficult task of organizing and conducting a department, which, while securing a proper enforcement of the building laws, must at the same time not operate too restrictively in a district whose conditions are vastly different from those of the Borough of Manhattan, although operating under the same laws.

### THOMAS J. BRADY,

PRESIDENT DEPARTMENT OF BUILDINGS.

THOMAS J. BRADY, President of the Board of Buildings, is a fine example of a self-made man. Mr. Brady was born in New York City in 1854, and was left an orphan at the age of seven. Since that time, with the exception of a few years (during which time he had a hard struggle to keep on top), he has been connected with the building trade in New York City.

In January, 1870, Mr. Brady was a bricklayer's apprentice. In January, 1898, Mr. Brady was appointed Commissioner of Buildings for the Boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx, and President of the Board of Buildings. In the years intervening Mr. Brady earned the right to be the official authority he now is in the City's Building Department. In January, 1884, he became an Inspector in the Fire Department of the City of New York. October, 1887, he was made First Deputy of the Bureau of Inspection of Buildings in the Fire Department. April 1, 1889, he was made Superintendent of Buildings of the Bureau of Inspection of Buildings in the Fire Department. In 1892 the Legislature passed a bill organizing the Department of Buildings by combining the Bureau of Inspection of Buildings of the Fire Department and the Plumbing Bureau of the Health Department, and Mr. Brady was the first Superintendent of the new department organized. June 1, 1892, the Department of Buildings was finally organized and opened to the public. Mr. Brady was Superintendent until March 26, 1895, when he went into business as a builder and general contractor.

Among the operations conducted by Mr. Brady during the above period may be mentioned the Hebrew Technical Institute, San Remo Hotel, a fine example of modern hotel building, the Central Mills and Grain Elevator, and many country residences and commercial buildings.

Mr. Brady has the reputation of being one of the most thorough and practical builders in New York City. His social, political and financial reputation is just as high. He is a member of the Catholic, Pontiac, Democratic, Builders' League, Naraganset and Engineers' Clubs.

In all of the above associations he is looked upon with confidence and esteem. By the business public he is regarded as an authority in his walk in life, and he commands the respect and admiration of all with whom he has had dealings.

### ALFRED J. JOHNSON.

ALFRED J. JOHNSON, Secretary to the Board of Buildings of the Department of Buildings of The City of New York, was born in the City of Brooklyn in 1869. After leaving school he obtained employment as a clerk in a school of stenography, where he studied stenography and typewriting. Subsequently he became sufficiently competent to enter the employment of a large importing house.

In 1886 Hon. Hugh J. Grant, then Sheriff, appointed him private secretary. When Mr. Grant was elected Mayor Mr. Johnson was transferred to the Mayor's Office in a similar capacity, and he remained there during the four years of his administration. Shortly after Mr. Johnson resigned to engage in private business.

When Mayor Van Wyck was placed in nomination for Mayor Mr. Johnson was sent for because of his experience in campaign work, and was placed in charge of an important part of the canvass.

On January 1 Mr. Johnson was appointed Secretary to the Board of Buildings. The Board of Buildings consists of the three Commissioners of Buildings; one having administrative jurisdiction in the Boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx, one in the Borough of Brooklyn and one in the Boroughs of Queens and Richmond.

### DANIEL CAMPBELL.

DANIEL CAMPBELL, Commissioner of Buildings for the Boroughs of Queens and Richmond, was born in the City of New York July 12, 1851, and moved to Staten Island with his parents in infancy.



He attended the public school at West New Brighton until he was ten years old; he then started to work for the New York Printing and Dyeing Company.

He remained with this firm until he was fifteen years of age, when he began to learn the carpenter's trade. By close attention to the business and diligent study at home he advanced rapidly and at the age of thirty he started in business on his own account as builder, contractor and superintendent. He has been very successful.

During the past fifteen years he has built many of the largest houses and business buildings on Staten Island, besides doing an extensive business in New Jersey.

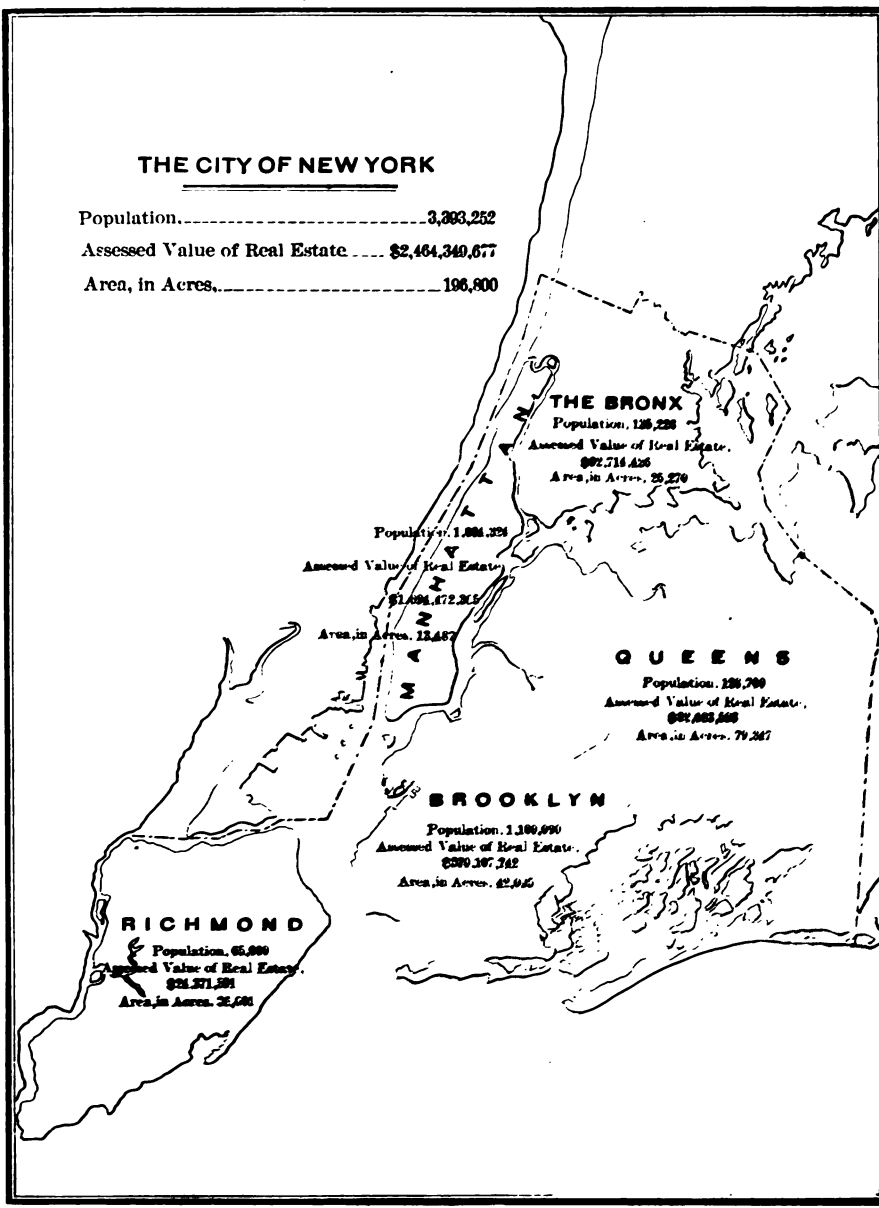
Mr. Campbell has served as Supervisor of the Town of Castleton, President of the Board of Health of the Village of New Brighton, and as trustee of School District No. 2, Town of Castleton.

Mr. Campbell is emphatically a self-made man, is thoroughly skilled in all branches of the building trade, a man of push and energy, and will make a thorough and competent Commissioner of Buildings.



**THE CITY OF NEW YORK**

Population.....3,393,252  
Assessed Value of Real Estate .....\$2,464,340,677  
Area, in Acres.....196,800



**THE BRONX**

Population, 126,228  
Assessed Value of Real Estate,  
\$92,716,426  
Area, in Acres, 25,270

Population, 1,884,324

Assessed Value of Real Estate,

\$1,694,672,315

Area, in Acres, 13,687

**QUEENS**

Population, 226,700  
Assessed Value of Real Estate,  
\$21,663,666  
Area, in Acres, 79,267

**BROOKLYN**

Population, 1,169,990  
Assessed Value of Real Estate,  
\$390,387,742  
Area, in Acres, 42,966

**RICHMOND**

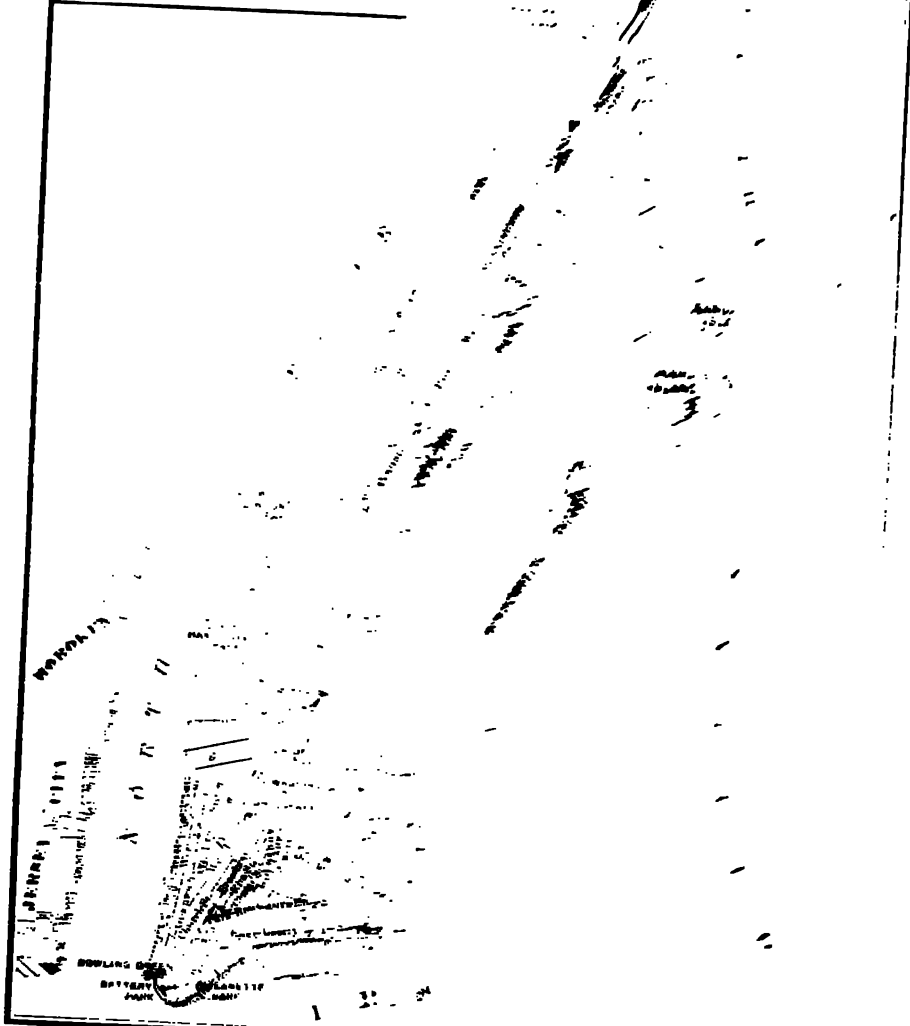
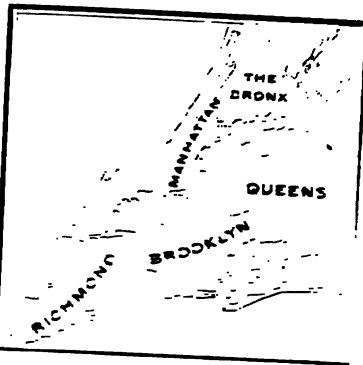
Population, 65,900  
Assessed Value of Real Estate,  
\$24,371,591  
Area, in Acres, 26,681



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NEW YORK  
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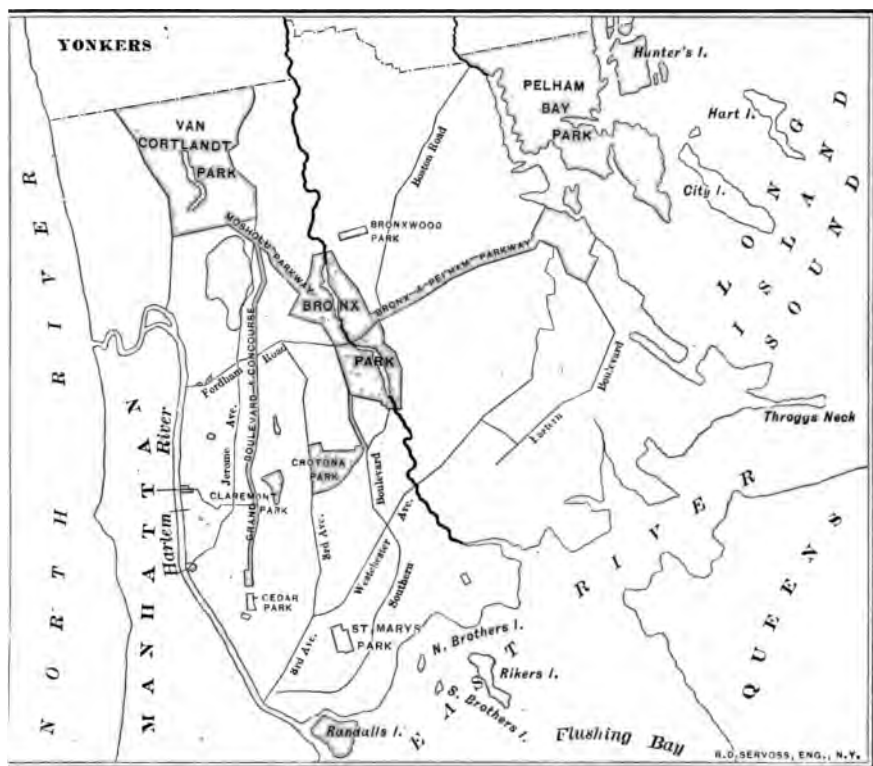
Aster, Lenox and Tilden  
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1907



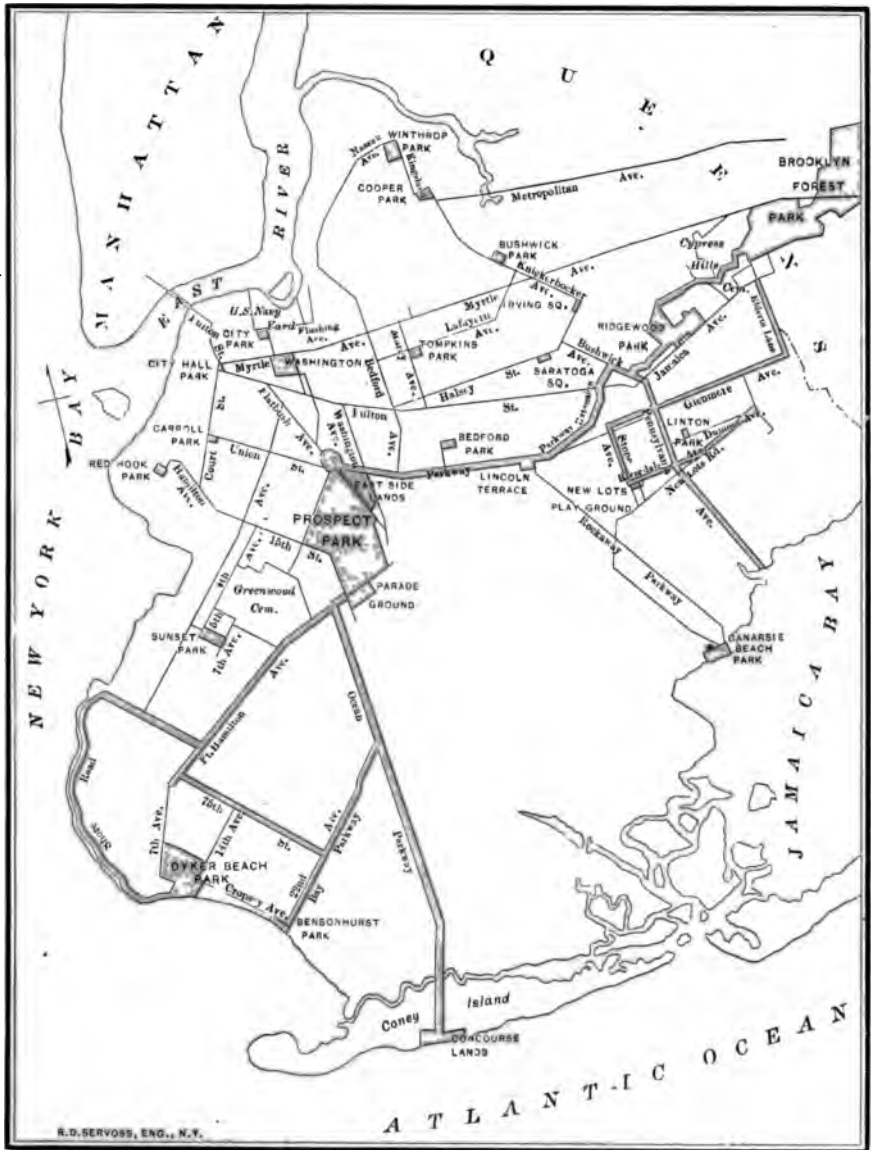
PART SYSTEM - BUR...





PARK SYSTEM—BOROUGH OF THE BRONX.





R.D. SERVOSS, ENG., N.Y.

PARK SYSTEM—BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.





## THE PARK SYSTEM OF GREATER NEW YORK.

The park system of Greater New York now embraces in the neighborhood of 7,030 acres. This acreage is divided among the different boroughs about as follows:

Borough of Manhattan.....	1,393 acres.
Borough of The Bronx.....	4,025 acres.
Borough of Brooklyn.....	1,512 acres.
Borough of Queens.....	100 acres.

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7,030 acres.

In addition to the above there are several parks in the Borough of Richmond which at present are unimproved or only partially improved.

Central Park, in the Borough of Manhattan, which is the largest single park in the borough, contains 840 acres. Prospect Park, in Brooklyn, the largest and finest park in that borough, contains 516 acres. Among the other parks of importance in the Borough of Manhattan are:

Battery Park, 21 acres; Bryant Park, 5 acres; City Hall Park, 8 acres; Corlears Hook, 8 acres; East River, 13 acres; Fort Washington, 41 acres; High Bridge, 43 acres; Madison Square, 7 acres; Morningside, 31 acres; Mount Morris, 20 acres; Riverside Park and Riverside Drive, 178 acres; Stuyvesant Square, 4 acres; Tompkins Square, 11 acres; Union Square, 4 acres, and Washington Square, 8 acres.

The park system of Brooklyn is, in addition to Prospect Park, made up of the following parks: Washington Park, 30 acres; Bedford Park, 4 acres; Tompkins Park, 8 acres; City Park, 8 acres; Winthrop Park, 7 acres; Ridgewood Park, 26 acres; Sunset Park, 14 acres; Red Hook Park, 6 acres; Bushwick Park, 6 acres; East Side Lands, 50 acres; Parade Ground, 40 acres; Concourse Park, 70 acres; Dyker Beach Park, 144 acres; Bensonhurst Park, 8 acres; Lincoln Terrace, 12 acres; Canarsie Beach, 40 acres; New Lots Playground, 6 acres; Cooper Park, 10 acres; Irving Square, 6 acres; Saratoga Square, 7 acres; Linton Park, 6 acres, and Brooklyn Forest, 535 acres.

The parks now embraced within the Borough of The Bronx are: Bronx Park, 662 acres; Pelham Bay Park, 1,756 acres; Van Cortlandt Park, 1,132 acres; Crotona Park, 154 acres; Cedar Park, 18 acres; Cromwell's Creek, 27 acres; Claremont Park, 38 acres, and St. Mary's Park, 29 acres. In addition to the above there are a number of recently acquired parks none of which have as yet been turned over to the Park Department. When completed the present Park Commission will maintain beautiful little breathing spots, scattered here and there at different points in the city, where the population is dense and the localities remote from the established parks. The names and locations of these parks are as follows: Hamilton Fish Park, Houston, Stanton, Pitt and Sheriff streets; William H. Seward Park, Norfolk street, Hester street and East Broadway; "Little Italy" Park, One Hundred and Eleventh to One Hundred and Fourteenth street, and First avenue to East river; West Side Park, Ninth and Tenth avenues, Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth streets.

There are also under the jurisdiction of the Park Department a system of drives and parkways designed to connect, in the Borough of the Bronx, Van Cortlandt Park with Bronx Park, Bronx Park with Pelham Bay Park, and Crotona Park with Bronx Park. In Brooklyn there are twenty-two miles of parkways, consisting of the Ocean Parkway, from Prospect Park to Coney Island; Eastern Parkway, from Prospect Park to Ralph avenue; Eastern Parkway Extension, from Ralph avenue to Ridgewood Park; Fort Hamilton Parkway, from Prospect Park to Fort Hamilton; Bay Parkway, from Ocean Parkway to Bensonhurst Beach; Bay Ridge Parkway, from Fort Hamilton avenue to Fort Hamilton, and Seventy-fifth street, from Fort Hamilton Parkway to Bay Parkway.

In addition to the above there are about sixteen miles of drives connecting Eastern Parkway and Eastern Parkway Extension with Jamaica avenue and contiguous street recently opened for public travel. There are also two bicycle paths, each five and a half miles in length, located on the Ocean Parkway, on each side of the main drive.

It will thus be seen that the park system of Greater New York, although not until this year administered under one city government, has nevertheless been planned and laid out on lines which make it possible to maintain and extend and improve (when completed) into the most natural and beautiful chain of city parks and parkways in the United States.



GEORGE C. CLAUSEN,  
*President, Department of  
Parks.*



AUGUST MOEBUS,  
*Park Commissioner, Bronx.*



Francis V. Burrows,  
*Park Commissioner, Brooklyn.*

The parks of Greater New York, as they stand now in their lay-out and make-up, show that the people, and only the people, have been considered. In diversity of purpose they appeal equally to the poor and rich, the old and young.

The work of the present Commissioners of Parks has been highly satisfactory this year. In spite of the entanglements which confronted every department of the City Government under the new Charter, Park Department work has gone ahead and several new features have been introduced and are now in process of completion.

Among these works are the new Harlem River Speedway, which has just been completed, the establishment of an adequate range of greenhouses for Central Park, which are assured, because of the active interest taken in them by President Clausen, of the Park Department. An appropriation sufficient to build these greenhouses has been set aside and as the contract is now going through it is thought they will be open to the public by next spring. These greenhouses will be a beautiful and attractive feature of the park. They will be principally devoted to rare plants, palms and exotics, and in addition to the pleasure and instruction afforded there will be a department for the purpose of propagating plants which will of course be used strictly in park work.

In addition to this feature the present Department has this year improved Riverside Park, skirting Riverside Drive, enlarged the Art Museum and completed a new wing on the Museum of Natural History. Many improvements have been made in the menagerie in Central Park and preparatory steps have also been taken toward the new library in Bryant Park.

In the Borough of Brooklyn, although the Department has been hampered for lack of money to carry out all of their plans, Commissioner Brower and his assistants, Secretary Brown and Mr. De Wolf, the landscape architect, have made good use of the help and materials they have had at their command.

Among the new parks under the superintendence of the Brooklyn Park Department are Red Hook Park, located in the Twelfth Ward; Fort Hamilton Park, at the end of the "Shore Road"; East Side Lands, a terrace park 500 feet square, bounded by Eastern Parkway, Flatbush avenue and Washington avenue, overlooking the Valley of the Flatbush, and a view of the surrounding country as far as Jamaica. Brooklyn Forest, or Forest Park, properly in the Borough of Queens, but under the juris-

diction of Commissioner Brower, containing over five hundred acres of woodland scenery, and Sunset Park, from Forty-first to Forty-third streets, Fifth avenue to Seventh avenue, a new park to be completed after the Italian idea of architectural terraces.

The above parks will each possess some distinctive and unique feature, and when completed will greatly add to the beauty and attractiveness of Brooklyn and Queens Boroughs, largely in the localities which have heretofore been destitute of anything of the kind. Red Hook Park, in the Twelfth Ward, a bit of nature surrounded by brick and mortar, a pleasing combination of walks and trees, grass and shrubbery in a district where too many people live in too little space. Fort Hamilton Park, at the end of the "Shore Road," which was turned over to the Park Department when the Shore Road Commission went out of existence, will be, when completed, a beautiful stretch of green overlooking the Narrows with a view of the Upper and Lower Bay and Staten Island which cannot be equalled this side of the clouds.

Brooklyn Forest is intended for the real lovers of nature—an uncultivated forestry park, as it were—where those who like a day's outing can have it free from the restrictions of the average park, with the privilege of botanizing and the study of arbori.

In the Borough of Queens are located Kings Park, in Jamaica, which in its plan and purpose will be colonial. Revived Revolutionary architecture, old-fashioned flowers and stately trees will make this park look like a leaf of live history.

Among the other parks in this borough are Monitor Park, in Long Island City, Court House Square, in Astoria, and a City Park in Flushing. The above parks have not heretofore been laid out or maintained according to the New York or Brooklyn standard, but the Brooklyn Park Commissioner intends to put them in the same fine green uniform that now covers the other parks under his jurisdiction.

GEORGE C. CLAUSEN,

PRESIDENT OF THE PARK DEPARTMENT.

GEORGE C. CLAUSEN, President of the Department of Parks, and Commissioner of the same for the Boroughs of Manhattan and Richmond, was born in New York in 1849. His entry into the official and political life of the city was made in 1893, in which year ex-Mayor Gilroy appointed him one of the Commissioners

of Taxes. At the end of four months he resigned this office and was made a Park Commissioner. In this capacity he showed a natural aptitude for the work combined with a general administrative ability which stamped him at once as a man in the right place. The difference in policy, however, which the incoming Republican administration had by inference suggested in their advance promises and protests, did not accord with Mr. Clausen's views, and upon the day that Mayor Strong assumed office he resigned.

Mr. Clausen is devoted to park work, and while he has his own ideas as to what a park should contain, he does not advance these ideas or put them in practice until he is satisfied that they reflect the taste of the people and the interests of the city. He is decidedly opposed to ornamental buildings in parks unless they are a necessary adjunct. As to the future of Central Park, he does not favor the use of it for a general playground, contending that it was not the original plan to put it to such use, as the soil in many places is so light it will not permit being turned over for that purpose.

Among the improvements which he has been the means of having had adopted are the building of an adequate range of greenhouses. This has been a neglected feature of the parks, but Mr. Clausen and his colleagues have succeeded in securing an appropriation sufficient to carry on the work and the contract is now going through. These greenhouses are expected to be completed by next spring and when they are they will be a decided attraction.

Long before he became a public official Mr. Clausen demonstrated in his private business that he had the executive ability necessary to carry on any enterprise he took a personal interest in. In his official life he has taken the same interest in the public welfare as he has in his own. In all of his important official acts he has shown a fine farsightedness in his policy and acts dealing with the future park system of Greater New York.

#### GEORGE V. BROWER.

GEORGE V. BROWER, the present Park Commissioner of the Department of Parks for the Boroughs of Kings and Queens, is of an old Long Island family. His great grandfather, Abraham Brower, with his brother, were the owners of the old tide-mill at

Gowanus, and which, by order of General Washington, was burned at the Battle of Long Island.

He is a lawyer and has been a member of the Kings County Bar for over thirty years.

In July, 1885, he was appointed by President Cleveland General Appraiser of the Port of New York, and resigned the position at the expiration of Mr. Cleveland's first term. He was appointed immediately thereafter one of the Park Commissioners of the City of Brooklyn, and elected President of the Board; subsequently the Department was made a single-headed Commission and Mr. Brower was appointed the first Commissioner, retaining the position until February, 1894. During the last term of Cleveland's Administration he was offered the Appraisership of the Port of New York, which position he declined.

#### AUGUST MOEBUS.

AUGUST MOEBUS, appointed Park Commissioner for the Borough of The Bronx, was born March 3, 1850, in Forsyth street, in the lower part of the city. When he was six months old his parents removed to what was then Mott Haven, and he has lived on the north side ever since. Mr. Moebus was educated in our public schools and Paine's Business College.

After his graduation from Paine's he entered the employ of the American Graphic and Phototype Company, publishers of the *Daily Graphic*, with which he remained nine years. He then left this position to enter the brewing business, in which he has been engaged twenty-four years.

Politically Mr. Moebus has been a staunch Democrat and has been a member of the Tammany Hall Organization for twenty-two years. In 1890 he was elected a member of the Board of Aldermen and re-elected in 1891. His services were most satisfactory to his constituents.

His recent appointment by Mayor Van Wyck as Commissioner of Parks for the Borough of The Bronx, is a most important position. He has seven undeveloped parks with an area of four thousand acres, under his jurisdiction, and it will be his duty to organize a new department for their proper maintenance and improvement. In addition he will have general supervision of the construction of the new Botanical and Zoological Gardens.



## WILLIS HOLLY,

SECRETARY OF THE PARK DEPARTMENT.

WILLIS HOLLY, who has had a career up to date which will compare favorably in activity, industry and general usefulness to any man's in New York, was born July 14, 1854, in Stamford, Conn.

His boyhood days were passed in Brooklyn, but he came to New York the day after he left school and has called this his home ever since. He began to earn a living as an office boy, and did his work so well in this small capacity that in a very short time he was made a reporter of the *Sun*. Mr. Holly's work on this newspaper, from police reporter to Albany correspondent and political writer, extended over a period of twenty-one years. When he resigned his newspaper position in 1889 to become Secretary to Mayor Grant it is well known that the profession lost one of its best posted and most capable men.

When Mayor Gilroy assumed office he retained Mr. Holly in the same position. Previous to January of this year he has acted as private secretary to Nathan Straus, and advertising manager for R. H. Macy & Co., in which dual capacities he performed an amount of work which would phase almost any one except a fine newspaper man. Mr. Holly's present duties are varied and complex, but his newspaper instinct for finding out things and the best way to do them are a sufficient guarantee to the public that he is in his right place.

## CLINTON H. SMITH,

ASSISTANT SECRETARY, PARK DEPARTMENT.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL CLINTON H. SMITH was born in New York City about forty years ago. He was educated at the High School in Plainfield, N. J., and subsequently took a private course under the tutorship of a professor at Amherst College.

Lieutenant-Colonel Smith's first experience at earning a living was in the supply business, which he embarked in upon his finishing his studies in 1878. In 1879 he entered the employ of the Park Department and has been connected with the Department ever since, working his way up to his present position of Assistant Secretary by means of his ability and thoroughness to handle detail work of a large and varied order, which the inside duties of the Park Department continually calls for.

Asidè from his official duties Lieutenant-Colonel Smith has always had a taste and a sincere fondness for military matters, his first affiliation being with the Seventh Regiment, from which he resigned ten years ago to become a member of the Seventy-first. In this regiment he immediately found a larger military life, as his career as a soldier has since shown. Lieutenant-Colonel Smith's military life during the invasion of Cuba is told largely in the accounts of his regiment, but his personal bravery on the field of battle, the care and watchfulness which he displayed at all times and in all places to those under his direct command, will be written high on the record page of the regiment when the books of history are made of the part the Seventy-first played in the war.

The long service he has rendered the City in the Department of Parks and the services he has given to his country are evidence enough of his capacity and courage. The recent presentation of a sword by the residents of Smithtown, L. I., to Lieutenant-Colonel Smith is a slight testimonial of his popularity by those who have known him as one among them.

#### ROBERT T. BROWN,

ROBERT T. BROWN, Secretary, Department of Parks, Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., in the year 1855. At the age of sixteen he learned the trade of a printer and at the age of twenty-one became a member of New York Typographical Union No. 6, at the age of twenty-six, assuming charge, as superintendent, of a large printing establishment in New York City. He held that position for thirteen years, at the end of which time he lost his situation through a "strike" organized by Typographical Union No. 6 against the office in which he was employed. Mr. Brown's name is still carried on the Roll of Honor of Typographical Union No. 6 for the honorable part he took in the strike. One year after the loss of his position Postmaster Andrew T. Sullivan, of Brooklyn, appointed Mr. Brown superintendent of the Post Office Printing Department in the Brooklyn Post Office, which position he held for three years, until January 26, 1898.

For the past six years Mr. Brown has represented the Twentieth Assembly District of Kings County as a delegate to the Democratic General Committee of Kings County, and three years ago he was elected Corresponding Secretary of that body, a

position which he creditably filled up to the first of the present year.

During the past three years he has conducted the speaker's campaign of the Democratic Party in Kings County, and in the year 1896 he organized and became the first President of the Speaker's Club of Brooklyn, which had two hundred and fifty-six orators enrolled on its books.

During the memorable City Convention in the fall of 1897, which ended in the selection of Robert A. Van Wyck as the Democratic candidate for Mayor, Mr. Brown was elected Secretary of that body, and when, on January 1, 1898, the Democratic city officials assumed charge of the various departments of the municipal government, his name was presented for the position he now holds. No man had a more hearty or earnest indorsement than he for the position.

## JOHN DE WOLF,

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT, PARK DEPARTMENT.

JOHN DE WOLF was born in Rhode Island forty-four years ago. He was graduated from a college in his native State and engaged in the practice of his profession almost immediately after giving up his studies.

As a landscape architect he was successful from the start, his first piece of work displaying such beauty of treatment that orders began to pour in upon him from every part of the country as well as abroad. Among the country seats and estates of which Mr. De Wolf has been the landscape architect are the Van Wickle Estate, at Bristol, R. I., the country seat of Lawson Valentine, at Cornwall-on-the-Hudson, and the Villa Manna, the property of Mrs. G. C. Haines, on Lake Como, Italy.

Mr. De Wolf's floral designs and general landscape work in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, are characterized by a striking originality of treatment, expression and lay-out that has made his work one of the principal attractions of the park.

Among the best examples of Mr. De Wolf's work in Prospect Park are the lily pond, the old-fashioned flower garden and the floral stairway. All of the above are unique features in the park and are referred to continually as good studies for florists and landscape gardeners.

## THE SCHOOL SYSTEM OF GREATER NEW YORK.

The first man to teach school on Manhattan Island was Adam Roelandsden, who was brought from Holland for the purpose by the Dutch Governor, Wouter Van Twiller. This was in 1633. There are now 8,500 public school teachers in the territory comprising Greater New York and 5,000 on Manhattan Island alone. The second man to engage in teaching school in what is now the City of New York was Jacob Van Corlaer, who opened a private school. The testy old Peter Stuyvesant was then governor, and he closed Corlaer's school because it had been opened without permission of the authorities.

The Public School Society was the first intelligent organized effort to provide a plan of free education for the children of the citizens of New York, and out of that effort grew the public school system of to-day. This society was the entire educational government from 1807 to 1842, when the Board of Education was organized. The two worked together in more or less harmony until 1853, when the society voluntarily surrendered its charter and gave way to the younger organization. During its lifetime of forty-six years it expended \$3,509,755—not much more than is now required to carry on the schools of the Borough of Manhattan for six months or the Brooklyn schools for one year. In 1807 there were seventy pupils, and the expenditure for that year was \$913. In the last year of the society's existence the attendance was 24,320, and the outlay for the year was \$141,906.

The great interest which the public men of olden times took in the schools is seen in the length of time many of them gave to the society, viz.: De Witt Clinton, twenty-three years; Peter Cooper, fifteen years; Lindley Murray, twenty-nine years; Anson G. Phelps, fifteen years, etc. Alexander Hamilton and John Jay also gave a great deal of their time to the public schools. Governor George Clinton took a deep interest in the question, and in his message to the first State Legislature after the adoption of the Constitution, urged the extension of the school system. Out of this suggestion grew a law which appropriated \$50,000 a year for five years, to be applied to the schools of the State.

General Lafayette inspected the city schools of New York, including a school for colored children, during his visit in 1824.



A. EMERSON PALMER



GEORGE G. BROWN



CHAS. BULKLEY HUBBELL



FRANKLIN C. VITT



C. B. J. SNYDER

There was a great turnout of school children, teachers and citizens, in honor of Lafayette. City Hall was packed. One of the elder pupils made an elaborate address of welcome, to which the general, who may have been a trifle bored, replied in six words: "I thank you, my dear child."

It is creditable to New York that it had three free schools when it had but ten watermen and two constables. Now there are within the greater city 577 public schools and 850,000 school children. The actual population is above 770,000 pupils, and of these 577 schools 126 are in the borough of Manhattan and 115 in Brooklyn, the other being in the western counties. The value of the school property is \$2,000,000 and the annual outlay necessary to the maintenance of the schools about \$12,000,000. Half of this latter sum is paid to the teachers in salaries to the teachers.

Under the new system the school children are divided into the greater city of New York and the western counties. The greater city is divided into five boroughs, each of which has its own school system. The western counties are divided into three counties, each of which has its own school system. The school system of the greater city is managed by the Board of Education, which is composed of the Mayor, the Comptroller, and the Board of Education. The Board of Education is responsible for the management of the schools and the payment of the salaries of the teachers. The school system of the western counties is managed by the Board of Education of each county. The Board of Education of each county is responsible for the management of the schools and the payment of the salaries of the teachers. The school system of the greater city is the largest and most expensive in the world. It is a credit to the city of New York that it has been able to maintain such a system for so long a period. The school system of the western counties is also a credit to the State of New York. It is a credit to the State that it has been able to maintain such a system for so long a period. The school system of the greater city is a credit to the city of New York. It is a credit to the city that it has been able to maintain such a system for so long a period. The school system of the western counties is a credit to the State of New York. It is a credit to the State that it has been able to maintain such a system for so long a period.

which are under the control of the Board of Education. The number of pupils registered in Brooklyn is not far from 140,000. There are about 2,800 teachers, including principals. The annual cost of maintaining the schools, including the purchase of sites and the erection of new buildings, aggregates \$3,000,000. The normal increase in the number of pupils in Brooklyn is 5,000 a year; in New York, 15,000.

The supply department of the Brooklyn schools was for five years under the intelligent direction of Parker P. Simmons, the present Superintendent of School Supplies of the greater city. The value of the supplies, which include text books, janitor's supplies, and everything pertaining to the care and maintenance of the Brooklyn schools, is about \$150,000 a year. In his new position, Superintendent Simmons will have the disbursement of not far from \$1,500,000 a year for school supplies of all kinds. His selection by the central body was practically a foregone conclusion from the passage of the Charter Act, for his fitness for the place had been demonstrated in many ways, and he had warm friends and supporters in all the borough boards, while the Brooklyn officials were a unit for him. In this instance, the value of an education as a pre-requisite to success in the public service has been conspicuously emphasized. To a liberal education Superintendent Simmons has added long experience as a public school teacher, a successful business career (he is still a member of the Produce Exchange), a technical knowledge of the details of book making and book selling, and a measure of executive ability that is rarely excelled. He is a graduate of Bowdoin College, Class of 1875. His home is in Brooklyn.

A. Emerson Palmer, recently elected secretary of the Board of Education of the City of New York, has been an active newspaper man in that city for more than twenty years. During most of this time he has been connected with the *New York Tribune*. Mr. Palmer has always taken great interest in educational matters, and his familiarity with the vast public school system of New York particularly fits him for the position to which he was chosen.

April 7, 1837, Amon McVey was appointed to specially look after the repairs of school buildings in New York, at a salary of \$750. He was provided with a small shop in the rear of one of the school buildings. This was the beginning of the present Department of Construction, at the head of which is C. B. J. Snyder, Superintendent of School Buildings, a member of the New

York Chapter, American Institute of Architects; American Society Heating and Ventilating Engineers, and the Public Art League of the United States. There are at present 158 school buildings in the Boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx, the total value of which is \$20,000,000. There is one public school building in New York which cost, including the land, \$575,000.

The following named constitute the Board of Education of the City of New York: John G. Agar, Ellery E. Anderson, Otto T. Bannard, Edward L. Collier, Horace E. Dresser, John E. Eustis, William Greenough, Charles Bulkley Hubbell, Hugh Kelly, G. Howland Leavitt, Jacob W. Mack, Henry W. Maxwell, John McNamee, Frank Perlet, Nathaniel A. Prentiss, Henry A. Rogers, J. Edward Swanstrom, Henry W. Taft, John R. Thompson.

The members of the School Board for the Boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx are as follows: Charles Bulkley Hubbell, President; Arthur McMullin, Secretary; Robert Maclay, Daniel E. McSweeney, M. D., Hugh Kelly, Jacob W. Mack, Alexander P. Ketchum, Charles Bulkley Hubbell, Walter E. Andrews, Richard H. Adams, John G. Agar, E. Ellery Anderson, John E. Eustis, William Greenough, Joseph J. Little, Henry Rice, Otto T. Bannard, William H. Hurlbut, Henry A. Rogers, Nathaniel A. Prentiss, Charles C. Burlingham, Henry W. Taft, James P. Lee.

The School Board of Brooklyn is composed of the following members: J. Edward Swanstrom, President; Ira L. Bamberger, Miss I. M. Chapman, John J. Colgan, John Y. Culyer, Thomas M. Farley, Nelson J. Gates, Mrs. M. E. Jacobs, Adolph Kiendl, Henry C. McLean, George E. Nostrand, Miss E. H. Perry, Mrs. E. F. Pettengill, Mrs. J. M. Powell, John R. Thompson, James Weir, Jr., Frank L. Babbott, Thomas Cacciola, Charles N. Chadwick, George P. Clark, Edward L. Collier, George Freifeld, John Griffin, Franklin W. Hooper, Ditmas Jewell, Elwin S. Piper, John K. Powell, Charles E. Robertson, Henry P. Schmidt, Arthur S. Somers, John J. Williams, J. F. Bendernagel, Horace E. Dresser, Carl A. Evertz, George H. Fisher, George D. Hamlin, John Harrigan, A. S. Higgins, H. W. Maxwell, John McNamee, George W. Schaedle, Samuel R. Scottron, George H. Woodworth, James Wright, Richard Young.

The following constitutes the Board of Queens: G. Howland Levitt, President; Wilson Palmer, Secretary; F. G. Pauly, George Maure, Theodore Chapman, F. De Hass Simonson, John



S. Power, William G. Wainwright, Daniel Callahan, George F. Spaeth.

The Board of Richmond is as follows: Frank Perlet, President; Franklin C. Vitt, Secretary; George T. Egbert, Thomas J. Flannagan, John T. Burke, Emil Bottger, Samuel Anderson, William J. Cole, Thomas Vaughan, Louis Heymann.

## CHARLES BULKLEY HUBBELL.

PRESIDENT, BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Mr. CHARLES BULKLEY HUBBELL, the eldest son of Dr. Charles Lyman Hubbell, was born in Williamstown, Mass., July 20, 1853. He was educated at Williams College, from which institution he was graduated in the Class of 1874. At college he was a noted athlete, being a member of the University crew, and was the first student of Williams College to win honors in inter-collegiate athletic sports. After completing a course of study at law he was admitted to practice, and has since been an active and prominent member of the Bar in New York. His wife, Emily Allen Chandler, was a daughter of the Honorable William A. Chandler, of Connecticut, and is a direct descendant of Gurdon Saltonstall, an early Governor of Connecticut. Mr. Hubbell's marriage took place in 1879. Their family consists of three daughters. The country home of the family is at Brookside Farm, Williamstown, Mass., a place that was owned by Captain Absalom Blair, one of Mr. Hubbell's ancestors, in 1764.

Mr. Hubbell has long taken a great interest in educational matters, has been for several years a member of the Board of Education of New York and is now its President. He has served as a Trustee of Williams College, and is at present the President of its Alumni Association in New York. He is a member of the New England Society, the Bar Association, the Sons of the Revolution, the Society of Colonial Wars and the University Club.

Mr. Hubbell's family tree is one that Mr. Hubbell can point to with pride. According to a well-supported tradition the Hubbell family is descended from a Danish nobleman, Harold Hubbell, who went to England with King Canute in 1016, and received estates in Northumberland, with the Fortress of Haroldstone. He died in 1035; two of his sons fell at the battle of Hastings and the third, Hugo Hubbell, driven from the North

County, settled on the estates of Hunsborg and Honstone, in Rutlandshire.

Richard Hubbell, 1627-1699, his descendent of the English family, came to New England about 1645. In 1647 he took the oath at New Haven, settled at Guilford, Conn.

In the second generation the great great grandfather of the present Mr. Hubbell was Captain Eleazar Hubbell, 1700-1770, of Staatfield and New Fairfield, his wife, Abigail Burr, being of the same family as Aaron Burr. Dr. Charles Lyman Hubbell, 1827-1890, father of the subject of this sketch, was a well-known physician of Troy, N. Y. Mr. Hubbell's mother was the daughter of Gershom Taintor Bulkley, of Williamstown, Mass. The Bulkley family descends from the Reverend Peter Bulkley, a graduate of St. John's College, Cambridge, the first minister of Concord, Mass., who contributed one-sixth of the volumes that comprised the original library of Harvard College. Gershom Bulkley graduated in one of the first classes at Harvard; married the daughter of Charles Chauncy, its second President, and gave to the college the ground on which Gore Hall now stands. He was the first Surgeon-General of Connecticut.

#### PARKER P. SIMMONS.

Under the consolidation of the various municipalities now comprising Greater New York, the Superintendent of Supplies of the Board of Education becomes a most important official in the administration of public affairs.

The present incumbent of the office, Parker P. Simmons, was born in Kingston, Mass., in 1852, and graduated from Bowdoin College in the Class of 1875. He immediately took up teaching as a profession and became, in succession, Principal of the High School at Mandon, Mass., and Sub-master of the High School at Lawrence, Mass. Later he was associated for several years with several school-book publishing firms, during which time he traveled extensively in many States, and made many contracts with school boards and the managers of some of the best institutions of learning in this country. He thus acquired a thorough knowledge of the various systems of school supply and made the most of his opportunities in meeting and dealing with men of education and business. He afterward engaged in the flour trade, and was for nine years an active member of the Produce Exchange in the

City of New York. He still holds his seat in the Produce Board. His home is in the City of Brooklyn, and in 1886 the Mayor of that municipality appointed him a member of the Board of Education. He was twice re-appointed, and in 1891 resigned to accept the position of Superintendent of the School Supply Department, which had been created by the Board as something absolutely necessary in the administration of school affairs. For seven years Mr. Simmons had direct personal charge of all the supplies necessary for the great school system of Brooklyn, and in March, 1898, he was the natural and logical candidate for advancement to a similar position under consolidation.

The Board of Education of the greater city elected him Superintendent of Supplies and he immediately began a thorough reorganization of the Department under the new provisions of the law. His appointments of Deputy Superintendents of Supplies in the different boroughs have been most excellent ones, and his selection of secretaries, clerks and other attachés has made the office in Grand street one of the most perfectly equipped in the municipal régime. The functions of his office require the making of many important contracts and the proper distribution of a vast amount of school supplies, without delay, friction or error.

The expenditures each year mount up into the millions, and every penny in disbursements must be vised and approved by the Superintendent from day to day. Mr. Simmons is married, has two sons, and still makes his home in the Borough of Brooklyn.

## A. EMERSON PALMER,

### SECRETARY BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Mr. A. EMERSON PALMER, who was elected Secretary of the Board of Education of the City of New York (the Greater New York Board), on February 21, 1898, is a native of Sullivan County, N. Y., but has been a New York City man for more than twenty years. After graduating from Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., with the degree of M. A., in 1874, he joined the staff of the New York *Tribune*, and was continuously connected with that journal as reporter, copy editor and editorial writer until his election to his present office. Mr. Palmer has long been interested in educational affairs, and in 1894 he was Secretary of the advisory committee appointed by Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn to suggest improvements in the school system of that city.

He is about forty-five years of age, and lives with his family at No. 615 Putnam avenue in the Borough of Brooklyn.

### C. B. J. SNYDER.

C. B. J. SNYDER was born at Stillwater, New York, on November 4, 1860. His ancestors, who settled in the vicinity of Albany, N. Y., about the middle of the seventeenth century, came from Holland and England.

He received a common school and an academical training, came to New York City in 1878 and about a year later took up the study of architecture, attending at the same time one of the architectural classes at Cooper Union. After completing the course and due study he entered upon the practice of his profession, both in this city and suburban towns, gaining an unqualified measure of success.

In July, 1891, Mr. Snyder was appointed by the Board of Education of New York City to the position of Superintendent of School Buildings. During the reconstruction of the school system in 1895, and again under the Charter of Greater New York, he was re-elected, in both instances by a unanimous vote. His position as Superintendent of School Buildings of Greater New York carries with it the duty of designing, and supervising the erection of all public school buildings in Greater New York.

Having made a careful study of the best of the public school buildings throughout this country, as well as visiting the more noted of those in Europe, Mr. Snyder has revolutionized the designing and construction of the public school buildings in this city, as a comparison between the old and new buildings will show, bringing them up to a standard of excellence which is not exceeded.

He is a member of the New York Chapter A. I. A., and of the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers.

### HUBBARD R. YETMAN.

HUBBARD R. YETMAN, Superintendent of Schools for the Borough of Richmond, was born in Monmouth County, New Jersey, in 1847, and was educated in the High School in Freehold. When scarcely fifteen years of age he enlisted in the Fourteenth Regiment, New York Volunteers, and went to the

front as a drummer boy. He remained until his regiment was mustered out at the close of the war, and was in a number of severe engagements.

On his return from the army he settled in Tottenville, and taught in the public schools for fifteen years. During this time he was elected to the office of Justice of the Peace for several terms, and also represented several insurance companies, from which he secured a large business.

In 1888 he received the Democratic nomination for Member of Assembly, and was elected by a heavy majority. He was again elected to the Assembly in 1891 and 1892, in both instances receiving large majorities.

Mr. Yetman's political popularity and reputation has extended beyond the precinct of Staten Island, and in New York City, where he is well known and respected, his qualifications for the important position he now holds were immediately recognized.

### FRANKLIN C. VITT,

SECRETARY SCHOOL BOARD, BOROUGH OF RICHMOND.

FRANKLIN C. VITT, Secretary of the School Board for the Borough of Richmond, was born in New York City in May, 1853. In 1865 he went with his parents to Staten Island, and has since resided there.

Mr. Vitt was for a time managing clerk for a firm of New York lawyers, but resigned the position in 1883, when he was elected Justice of the Peace for the Town of Middletown. He held this office continuously up to April, 1897, when he resigned.

In 1890 Mr. Vitt was appointed Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, and held this position until the Board went out of existence on the inception of the new Charter.

Mr. Vitt has the reputation of being the most careful, prompt and accurate clerk the Board ever had, which is sufficient proof that he will prove an efficient Secretary to the School Board, to which position he was appointed in February of this year.

## DEPARTMENT OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS.

The Department of Taxes and Assessments consists of a President and four Commissioners; the former appointed for six years and the latter for a term of four years, respectively. Upon the present Department, which assumed office on the 1st day of last January, devolves the power and duties of the Department of Taxes and Assessments in the former City of New York, of the Department of Assessments in the former City of Brooklyn, and like Departments in the Boroughs of Queens, Richmond and The Bronx.

The Board of Taxes and Assessments has the power to appoint forty Deputy Tax Commissioners. The duties of these Deputy Commissioners are to secure—in all the boroughs and parts of the city—equality of valuations of property for the purposes of taxation and to assess all taxable property in the districts where they are assigned. They must further furnish to the Board, under oath, a detailed statement of all such property, showing that they have made a personal examination of each piece of property in their districts, and also in their judgment the sum for which said property, under ordinary circumstances, would sell. The Deputy Commissioners are requested to assess all real and personal estate on the first Tuesday of September in each and every year.

The Department of Taxes and Assessments, in addition to the main office in the Borough of Manhattan, must maintain an office of the Department in the Boroughs of Brooklyn, Queens, Bronx and Richmond. In each of the above offices there is to be kept an annual record of assessed valuations which shall be open for examination and correction from the second Monday in January until the 1st day of May in each year.

The Department of Taxes and Assessments has the power (with the consent of the majority of the Commissioners) to remit or reduce—if found excessive—any tax upon real or personal property. Taxes are payable November 1 of each year. If paid by that time the Receiver of Taxes is authorized to deduct interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum between the day of



THOMAS L. FEITNER.



ARTHUR C. SALMON.



EDWARD C. SHEEHY.



THOMAS J. PATTERSON



WILLIAM F. GRELL.

such payment and the 1st day of December succeeding. To taxes paid in December 1 per cent. is added. After January 1 interest is added at the rate of 7 per cent. a year.

Assessments for local improvements other than those confirmed by a Court of Record, are made by the Board of Assessors, who are appointed for the purpose by the Mayor. The Comptroller, Corporation Counsel and President of the Board of Public Improvements constitute the Board of Revision of Assessments.

Assessments for local improvements shall in no case exceed one-half of the fair value of the property assessed.

The report of the Department of Taxes and Assessments for the first quarter of the year ending July 30 is an interesting statement, showing the assessed valuation of real and personal estate in the Boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx for the year 1898 as compared with such valuation for the year 1897.

#### BOROUGHS OF MANHATTAN AND THE BRONX.

Assessed value of real estate, 1898.....	\$1,856,467,923 00
Assessed value of real estate, 1897.....	1,787,186,791 00
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Increase for 1898.....	\$69,281,132 00
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#### BOROUGHS OF MANHATTAN AND THE BRONX.

Assessed value of personal estate, 1898.....	\$509,022,449 00
Assessed value of personal estate, 1897.....	381,449,065 00
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Increase for 1898.....	\$127,573,384 00
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The following statement shows the valuations of real estate exempt from taxation for the year 1898:

	Valuation.
New York City property.....	\$244,666,414 00
United States property.....	20,340,000 00
New York State property.....	507,000 00
Church property .....	50,312,100 00
Miscellaneous property .....	43,239,680 00
Clergymen's property (\$1,500 each).....	65,000 00



	Valuation.
Parsonages .....	\$206,550 00
Property purchased with pension money.....	6,350 00
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	\$359,343,094 00
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The total assessed value of real estate in the several boroughs last year (1897) was as follows:

Manhattan .....	\$1,694,472,365 00
Bronx .....	92,714,426 00
Brooklyn .....	570,107,742 00
Queens .....	82,683,593 00
Richmond .....	24,371,551 00
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And a grand total for 1897 of... \$2,464,349,677 00

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### THOMAS L. FEITNER.

THOMAS L. FEITNER, President of the Department of Taxes and Assessments, and one of our prominent lawyers, was born in New York on July 31, 1847. His early education was received largely in the common schools, he having been a pupil under Professor Hunter, in old No. 35, several of whose boys have become prominent in the official and civil life of the city. After he left school he studied law with Quentin McAdam, Esq., and was admitted to the Bar by the General Term of the Supreme Court in the year 1869. He then began the practice of law at No. 56 Wall street, where he has since continued, and the firm of Feitner & Beck is recognized as one of the best among civil law practitioners.

About the 9th of May, 1883, he was appointed one of the Commissioners of Taxes by Mayor Edson, on a joint petition of the Taxpayers' Associations and the Tammany Hall General Committee.

The ability and energy with which he administered the duties of this office were recognized by Mayor Grant, who, upon the expiration of his first term in 1889, reappointed him for another term of six years.

Mr. Feitner was the first Commissioner in twenty-five years to receive this compliment, notwithstanding that a Commissioners' term expired every two years.

On the 3d of January, 1893, he resigned this office to accept that of Police Justice, which was tendered him by Mayor Gilroy, for an unexpired term of nine months. He was then reappointed by him for the full term of ten years. This office was abolished by act of the Legislature in July, 1895.

Mr. Feitner then resumed his legal practice until he was again called to official life by Mayor Van Wyck, who appointed him President of the Department of Taxes and Assessments of Greater New York on January 1, 1898.

He has filled nearly every position, including that of Secretary of the Tammany Hall General Committee, of which he has been a member for over twenty-five years. He has been one of the Sachems of the Society for ten years past and was elected Grand Sachem in April, 1897. He is a member of the Manhattan, Democratic and Catholic Clubs; also of the State Bar Association, and is one of the Trustees of St. Patrick's Cathedral.

He is married and has a family consisting of his wife, two daughters and a son.

#### EDWARD C. SHEEHY.

EDWARD C. SHEEHY, a member of the Board of Taxes and Assessments, is about fifty years old, and received his education in the public schools of this city. After graduation he engaged in the real estate and building business, in which, during his long and active career, extending over a period of nearly thirty-five years, he has been prominent in many large and important transactions.

Mr. Sheehy is a life-long Democrat and cast his first vote with Tammany Hall, in which he soon became prominent, and in 1871 was elected a member of its Executive Committee.

In 1880 he was appointed by the Supreme Court a member of the East River Park Commission, where his real estate training and knowledge proved him an invaluable member and enabled him to perform most active and efficient work, the result of which did much to alleviate the condition of the crowded tenement districts of the east side.

In 1882 Mr. Sheehy was elected to the State Assembly, where he served on the Insurance, Banking and State Charity Committees.

The following year he was elected to the Common Council, and in 1889 was appointed by Mayor Grant Commissioner of

Charities and Correction for a term of six years, from which office he was removed by Mayor Strong fifteen days before its termination, after an admirable and efficient administration.

Mr. Sheehy was appointed January 1, 1898, by Mayor Van Wyck, a Commissioner of Taxes and Assessments from the Borough of Manhattan for the five-year term, which office he now holds.

#### ARTHUR C. SALMON.

ARTHUR C. SALMON, Commissioner of Taxes and Assessments, is forty-five years of age; resides at No. 224 Dean street, and is a Brooklynite. Attended the old Adelphi Academy and Stamford Military Institute, graduating First Lieutenant. Spent some time in Germany finishing his education. Studied law with Hon. Homer A. Nelson, ex-Secretary of State. Attended Columbia College Law School; was admitted to the Bar in 1876 and has ever since been engaged in the active practice of his profession in Brooklyn. Is now Chairman of the First Assembly District Committee, and Treasurer of Democratic General Committee of Kings County, and has always been active in party work.

Was associated with the late ex-Judge Jasper W. Gilbert as a Commission to revise the Charter of the City of Brooklyn, under chapter 626, Laws of 1886, and the result of their labors is now known as chapter 583, Laws of 1888. Was Assistant Corporation Counsel of Brooklyn for six years under General Almet F. Jenks. Is a leading member of the Royal Arcanum, and has represented his Council in the Grand Council of the State for fifteen years; he also represents the State in the Supreme Council of the Order, in which Body he holds the important position of member of the Committee on Laws. He is a Mason, member of Acanthus Lodge 719 and the Scottish Rites Bodies; is also a member of the Democratic Club, Montauk Club, Royal Arcanum Athletic Club and other social organizations.

Mr. Salmon stands well at the Bar and enjoys the reputation of being a careful and painstaking lawyer. He is the legal member of the Board of Taxes and Assessments, as required by the Charter of the greater city. Socially he is very popular, and his appointment has met with widespread approval. Mr. Salmon's head is a good study for the phrenologist, for it shows an interesting mental organism—rare characteristics of a happy and an

honest man. A man with a good digestion and judgment, frank, loyal and practical, it is not difficult to understand how all these qualities of mind and heart make a successful and popular man.

### THOMAS J. PATTERSON.

THOMAS J. PATTERSON, who was appointed a Commissioner of Taxes and Assessments by Mayor Van Wyck, for a term of three years, was born in Brooklyn, in which city he has resided all his life. He is forty-nine years of age.

Mr. Patterson was appointed a member of the Board of Assessors by Mayor Whitney, in 1886, and was reappointed by Mayor Chapin. He is considered one of the best judges of real estate values in the Borough of Brooklyn.

In 1893 he was the Democratic candidate for Sheriff of Kings County, and although he ran many thousand votes ahead of his ticket, he was defeated in the tidal wave of that year.

He is an unswerving Democrat, and is a member of several social and benevolent organizations in Brooklyn, and up to the time of his appointment as Tax Commissioner was President of the Brooklyn Coal Exchange.

### WILLIAM F. GRELL,

WILLIAM F. GRELL was born in the City of Kiel, Germany, in the year 1852. He attended the public schools and college there until he attained the age of seventeen years. He left Germany in the year 1870. Upon his arrival here he obtained a position as a clerk in a commercial house and in the year 1876, started in the produce business in this city, on his own account, and from that time on he has been engaged in different mercantile pursuits.

Mr. Grell is very popular among fraternal organizations, being a Mason and a member of the Knights of Pythias.

He has also held office, for over seven years, in the Pla-deutsch Volksfest Verein, one of the largest organizations in this country.

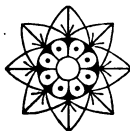
Mr. Grell has always taken an active interest in local as well as national politics.

In 1895, when the obnoxious Raines law went into effect, Mr. Grell attracted a great deal of attention by his earnest work

towards the suppression of the measure, and the success of the public demonstration against the bill, in which over 40,000 voters took part, was largely due to his efforts, and from that was organized the New York German Democracy, of which Mr. Grell is the President.

During the recent Presidential campaign, while other men in public life were very reticent about expressing their views of the Chicago Platform, he took a very active part in support of the Bryan ticket, and he was supported in this, to a man, by the New York German Democracy.

He was appointed by the Hon. Robert A. Van Wyck, Mayor of the City of New York, on January 1, 1898, to the position which he now holds, that of Tax Commissioner.



## DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS AND FERRIES.

The head of the Department of Docks is called the Board of Docks. The Board consists of three persons, known as Commissioners of Docks and Ferries, whose term of office is six years.

The Board of Docks has exclusive charge and control of the wharf property belonging to the City, including all the wharves, piers, bulkheads and structures thereon. The Board also has control and charge of the repairing, building, maintaining, altering, leasing and protecting the above property.

In addition to the foregoing the Board has general charge of the water-front of the city and of leasing ferry rights for a period not exceeding ten years. The right to set apart certain piers for recreation purposes and to erect suitable structures thereon also comes under the administration of the Dock Board.

Apart from the Commissioners, the Department of Docks and Ferries consists of a Secretary, Chief Clerk, Apportionment Clerks, Superintendent of Docks, fifteen Dock Masters, in place of Harbor Masters, Engineer-in-Chief, and eleven Assistants, and a staff consisting of a Surveyor, two Transit Men, three Levelers, two Computers, five Hydrographers, a staff of eleven Draughtsmen, a Lumber Inspector, one Searcher of Water Grants, one Superintendent of Repairs, one Foreman Ship Carpenter, one Superintendent of Machinery, and about 560 additional employes, consisting of Dredging Inspectors, Property Clerk, Clerks, Stenographers, Watchmen, Cleaners, Boat Builders, Deck-hands, Pilots, Recreation Pier Attendants, Dock Builders, Stone-cutters, Masons, Calkers and Laborers.

### J. SERGEANT CRAM,

PRESIDENT, DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS AND FERRIES.

J. SERGEANT CRAM was born in New York City forty-five years ago. He was educated at Harvard University and later entered Harvard Law School, where he was graduated in 1876 with the degree of L.L. B.

Upon the completion of his studies he began the practice of law in the office of his father, and succeeded to his father's large and lucrative practice.

In 1889 Mayor Grant appointed Mr. Cram a Dock Commissioner; he retained him in office, he was elected President of the Board, and the end of his term left a good account of himself for the part he took in the plan and supervision in rebuilding the docks, piers and sea-walls of the city. The above improvements were made after Mr. Cram had made careful studies of the principal dock and pier structures of Liverpool and Southampton. One-half the sea-wall and all the modern piers of the city were built during Mr. Cram's second term in the Dock Department.

Mr. Cram is well known to the citizens of New York, not only through the active interest he has taken in public affairs, but also because of his fine social qualities. He is thoroughly at home in any society, and being a man of broad education and pleasing address, is a welcome guest in any circle where people of broad views are to be found.

Mr. Cram is a member of the Tammany Society, Knickerbocker, Metropolitan and Democratic Clubs.

## PETER F. MEYER,

COMMISSIONER OF DOCKS AND FERRIES.



PETER F. MEYER was born in New York in 1848. He received a limited school education, but a mental endowment of common sense, keen perception and wide observation, which he has always used to the best advantage, has made him one of the best posted men of affairs in the city.

Mr. Meyer began life seriously as a Central Park water boy at forty cents a day. His spirit was too fine for that of a water boy, however, and he went to work for the Mercantile Exchange at more than double the salary he had been receiving.

In 1862 Mr. Meyer started in the real estate business at No. 111 Broadway, and has remained there since. At the above address he has conducted some of the largest real estate sales in this country. This has given him a wide prestige in his field, and he is regarded to-day as one of the finest judges of real estate values in the State.

Among the sales of real estate disposed of through Mr. Meyer

are the Jumel estate, which took seven days to sell, the Lorillard and Catherine Wolfe estates, the syndicate sale of Morton, Bliss & Co., the Bathgate, Joshua Jones, Hunt and Fay estates.

That Mr. Meyer is a man of large ideas the above transactions show. To meet him is to meet a man of decisive character. It is never necessary to have a second interview with him when it is possible to settle a matter at one sitting. He does not keep his friends or opponents on the anxious seat, and whether it is in business or politics he can be depended upon. This has given him a high standing in the real estate world.

He is a member of the New York Athletic, Democratic, Olympic and Sagamore Clubs.

## CHARLES F. MURPHY,

TREASURER, DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS AND FERRIES.



CHARLES F. MURPHY was born in New York City, June 20, 1858. Mr. Murphy, who has lived all his life in the district (the old Sixteenth) where he was born, received his education in the public schools of this city, and when he became old enough to shoulder responsibility started in business for himself, in which he has been very successful.

Mr. Murphy has been interested in politics, and since he became of age has always been a member of Tammany Hall. Beginning in the ranks as a modest worker for the cause of his party, he has risen to the leadership of his district, which he assumed upon the death of Senator Hagan in 1892. The district in which Mr. Murphy, although naturally Democratic, has always been a field where the Republicans have used extra efforts to gain control of. It is needless to say that they have not been successful, for Mr. Murphy and his associates have so perfected the working organization of their party in the district that it has never yet met with defeat. This is due to Mr. Murphy's executive ability, tact and personal qualities. He is a friend to every one in the district who deserves a friend, and his many kind and charitable acts are a sufficient guarantee of the good feeling that exists for him by his friends and neighbors in the district.



## WILLIAM H. BURKE,

SECRETARY DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS AND FERRIES.



WILLIAM H. BURKE was born in New York City of Irish parentage. He was educated in the public schools of New York, upon leaving which he learned the printing trade, mastering same thoroughly, and was employed for a number of years in a responsible position by one of the largest establishments in the city.

He afterwards established a large and successful coal business at One Hundred and Sixth street and the East river; this he conducted for a number of years. In 1889 he was appointed Water Purveyor in the Department of Public Works, under Mayor Grant, and served as such until 1893, when he was appointed a Police Justice by Mayor Gilroy; this office he held until July, 1895, when, by an Act of the Legislature, the office of Police Justice was abolished, creating in its stead a Board of Magistrates.

He was appointed Secretary of the Board of Docks in 1898, under Mayor Van Wyck.

In politics he has always been a staunch Democrat and a loyal supporter of Tammany Hall, being for many years the Democratic leader of the Twenty-sixth (now the Thirty-third) Assembly District; he has also been for a number of years and is now a member of the Sagamore Club, the Society of Tammany and the Democratic Club.

His early training and many years of employment in the printing business, as well as his experience and knowledge acquired in the mercantile life, has well qualified him for the important position he now fills as Secretary of the Department of Docks and Ferries.

## THE AQUEDUCT COMMISSION.

The above department was created (chapter 490, Laws of 1883) for the purpose of building the new Croton Aqueduct and its appurtenances.

When the work on the above enterprise has been finished and the structures completed it will be the duty of the Commission to transfer them to the Department of Water Supply.

Work in process of construction, especially the new Croton Dam and Jerome Park Reservoir, has been continued, and under the provisions of the new Charter will be continued until January 1, 1901.

This Commission has built the Croton Aqueduct with a flowing capacity of 300,000,000 gallons per day, also six high dams and corresponding reservoirs, all of which have been transferred to—what was then called previous to January 1, 1898—the Department of Public Works. The Board of Public Improvements have now assumed all the rights, privileges and functions of the former Department of Public Works.

### MAURICE J. POWER.

MAURICE J. POWER, Aqueduct Commissioner, was born in Cork, Ireland, October 14, 1836. His parents emigrated to Utica, this State, when he was three years old, and they lived there a few years until they moved to this city, his constant residence since.

At the age of twelve he began to learn the art of monumental sculpture in stone, under the direction of Robert E. Launitz, of this city, a distinguished sculptor of that day.

Following this occupation for twenty years with success, his attention became turned to bronze founding, and, in 1868, he established the National Fine Art Foundry in East Twenty-fifth street, where have been produced many of the most notable pieces of bronze sculpture in this country. Among them are the bronze work on the Trenton (N. J.) Battle Monument (including a colossal bronze statue of Washington, twelve feet high); the bronze work of the Monmouth (N. J.) Battle Monument; the Tower of Victory at Newburgh, N. Y.; the Soldiers' Monuments



MAURICE J POWER



WILLIAM H. TEN EYCK



JOHN P WINDOLPH



HARRY W WALKER

at Augusta, Me., Manchester, N. H., at Clinton, Holyoke, Lawrence and Springfield, Mass., and at Albany and Buffalo, N. Y.; the battle pieces in low relief designed and cast for the States of Michigan, Ohio and Pennsylvania and placed in the National Military Park at Chickamauga; the Irish Brigade Monument at Gettysburg; the equestrian high relief sculptures of Lincoln and Grant in the Brooklyn Memorial Arch; the memorial to the captors of André at Tarrytown; the monument on the battlefield of Oriskany in Oneida County; the statue of Patriotism erected at Kingston by General George H. Sharpe in honor of the 120th New York Volunteers, and the Confederate Soldiers' Monuments at Savannah, Ga., and Wilmington, N. C.

Judge Power was the political protégé of Samuel J. Tilden, who placed him at the head of the Democratic Party in their district—the famous old Sixteenth. After the decision of the Electoral Commission against Mr. Tilden in February, 1877, Judge Power assisted in the formation of the Democratic organization which nominated and elected Edward Cooper to be Mayor, in 1878, and which became the County Democracy in 1881. In 1886 he was made the Chairman of the County Democracy, and remained in that office until its merger into the State Democracy in 1894.

In 1880 Mayor Cooper appointed him to be a Justice of the Police Court, and he served upon the Bench for ten years. June 25, 1893, Mr. Cleveland made him United States Shipping Commissioner at the Port of New York. He held that place until December 11, 1897, when he was appointed to be Aqueduct Commissioner by Mayor Strong. He was re-appointed by Mayor Van Wyck January 4, 1898.

#### WILLIAM H. TEN EYCK.

WILLIAM H. TEN EYCK, Vice-President of the Aqueduct Commission, was born on March 7, 1847, at the corner of Reade street and West Broadway. He attended the public schools in Yorkville and Harlem, and was graduated from the Harlem Public School on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street.

In 1864, and until 1872, Mr. Ten Eyck was engaged in the paper business, retiring from this trade in the latter year to engage in the real estate business, in which he has been very successful.

During all these years Mr. Ten Eyck has been active in politics, but not from the personal side. His time, outside of his regular business, has been spent in furthering the interests of his party.

He is a member of the Republican Club of the Thirty-fourth Assembly District, the North Side Republican Club, of which he was Chairman of the Executive Committee from 1884 to 1898. Mr. Ten Eyck has also been President of the Twenty-third Ward Republican Association, succeeding himself in that capacity for ten years. In 1880-1896 he was a delegate to the Republican County Committee, Secretary of the County Committee in 1894, a delegate to the Republican State Committee in 1898, and in 1897 was a delegate from the Sixteenth Congressional District to the City Committee of the Republican Party of Greater New York.

A glance at the above is sufficient to show that Mr. Ten Eyck's connection with the Republican Party of his district, city and State has not been a sinecure. His capacity for hard work, coupled with his loyalty and earnestness was the means of making him Clerk of the Board of Aldermen during Mayor Strong's term; having been elected by the members of the Council, which consisted of 14 Democrats, 14 Republicans and 3 Independent Democrats.

Mr. Ten Eyck is working just as hard in his present position in the interest of the City as he has in the past in private enterprises, and no one who knows him doubts but what he will give a good account of himself.

JOHN P. WINDOLPH,

AQUEDUCT COMMISSIONER.

JOHN P. WINDOLPH was born in Prussia, Germany, on June 30, 1844, where he received a common school education; he came to this country in 1859 and took up the trade of a gilder.

When President Lincoln called for Volunteers during the Civil War, he responded when but a boy and enlisted in the Seventh Regiment, New York Volunteers, and served until the regiment was mustered out; then re-enlisted in the Second New Jersey Cavalry and served until the close of the war. After the war he went into the hotel business, which he carried on very successful. In 1884 he was nominated for the Assembly in the

then Thirteenth Assembly District, and elected by an overwhelming majority and re-elected in 1885. In 1886 he was renominated but declined the nomination. In 1894 he was elected Alderman in the old Fifteenth District, and subsequently elected Vice-President of the Board, in which capacity he served for three years.

On the 30th of June, 1898, he was appointed Aqueduct Commissioner by Mayor Van Wyck. In politics he has always been a staunch Republican.

He is a member of the Republican Club of the City of New York, Arion Society, Heinebund, Grand Army.

## ALPHONSE FTELEY,

CHIEF ENGINEER, AQUEDUCT COMMISSION.

ALPHONSE FTELEY was born in Paris, France, April, 1837. He served his apprenticeship in several engineering offices in Europe, applying himself especially to mill engineering.

He came to the United States in 1865 and a year later became an assistant to William E. Worthen, past President of the American Society of Civil Engineers, and was employed by him on various engineering and mechanical undertakings until 1870. From 1870 until 1873 Mr. Fteley was engaged in general engineering practice, giving up his time principally, however, in work connected with highway construction, surveying, bridge-work and hydraulic engineering.

In 1873 he removed to Boston, where he was called to take charge of all the work of construction for the Sudbury river water system, as Resident Engineer. Mr. Fteley rendered that city valuable services while he was engaged in the above work, some of the results of which were published in the Transactions of the American Society of Civil Engineers. He was especially commended upon his extended and important investigations to determine the flowing capacity of brick structures, which, together with his other services, was the means of making him Assistant Chief Engineer of Boston for the following four years.

In 1884 Mr. Fteley was appointed Assistant Engineer of the Aqueduct Commission of New York, and was given a prominent part as a consulting authority in the design and architecture of this splendid system of water supply. He was afterward made Consulting Engineer to the Commission, and in 1888 he became the Chief Engineer, which position he still fills.

In addition to his permanent work, Mr. Fteley has been often called into consultation in connection with important engineering enterprises and to furnish expert evidence and opinions on important cases before the courts. Among the works upon which his services have been required in one capacity or another are the Southern Boulevard in New York, from Third avenue to Jerome Park; the Hoosac Tunnel; the Brooklyn, N. Y., Hoboken and Newark N. J., sewerage systems; as Consulting Engineer on additional water supplies for St. John, N. B., Albany, N. Y., Cincinnati, O., Cambridge, Mass., and other cities.

Mr. Fteley was elected a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers in 1876, and has just been justly honored by being elected President of the Society.

Personally, Mr. Fteley is what all men of fine talents and splendid abilities are—quiet, dignified, self-contained, modest.

#### HARRY W. WALKER.

HARRY W. WALKER, Secretary of the Aqueduct Commission, is the eldest son of Judge Ralph Walker, of Missouri. He was born in St. Louis in 1860, and was educated at Drury College there. He began his newspaper work under the late Col. John A. Cockerill, in his native city. He came to New York fourteen years ago, and while he has not lived here continuously since, no matter in what part of the globe his work took him, his newspaper connections have always kept him in close touch with the public life of the metropolis.

Mr. Walker has filled important reportorial positions in this city and was for some time correspondent of the *Evening Telegram* in Washington, where he made a national reputation as a newsgatherer, one of his best pieces of work being an article which resulted in the Sugar Trust investigation.

Two years ago Mr. Walker was a member of the European Staff of the Associated Press, and was stationed in London, where he attracted attention both in and out of newspaper circles by the brilliancy of his work.

There are no newspaper men who know public men better and who say less about it than Mr. Walker. Perhaps it was for this reason that he was given charge of the newspaper work for Tammany Hall during the last campaign; but whether it was or not, he conducted the literary bureau so successfully that it was evident he was capable of filling a more permanent and important position—which he now has.

## THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.

The experience of other nations having shown that disease and death, especially in epidemic form, could best be averted or controlled in some measure by public authority, and the large and apparently increasing death-rate of the city, beginning with the approach of the dreaded cholera, having alarmed the citizens of New York, the Health Department was organized in 1866 (chapter 686, Laws of 1866), in time to cope with the epidemic which began in May of that year. This was the first really successful attempt to limit and extirpate this disease, and its success made the Health Department of New York known over the civilized world.\*

The Department has charge of and is responsible for the sanitary condition of the city and its inhabitants; its powers in that respect being almost autocratic. It scrutinizes the drainage, ventilation and lighting of dwellings and public business buildings, overcrowding, and, to some extent, the cleanliness even of private apartments, the food supply at the ferries and depots, in the slaughter-houses, markets, stores and streets; investigates the origin and environment of cases of contagious and infectious diseases, and provides against their spread; conducts special hospitals for the proper care of such cases; has entire control of the disposal of the dead, and collects and preserves the records of births, marriages and deaths in readily accessible form for legal and statistical purposes.

The Department has this year continued, with undiminished ardor and efficiency, the regular work of the Boards in what was formerly the Cities of New York and Brooklyn. The new Charter, by which much territory was added to the city and its population largely increased, rendered it necessary to organize new branches, or subordinate executive and administrative offices in places where the sanitary service had previously been absent or negligent and inefficient. This has involved a great amount of preliminary instruction of citizens as to their duties under the sanitary code toward themselves and others, and as to

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\* It is perhaps worthy of note that Asiatic cholera, which is by no means as fatal or as difficult to control as a number of other diseases, furnished the initiative both for the establishment of the present Department of Health and for the introduction of bacteriological methods of diagnosis and prophylaxis into its routine work, to the great advantage of the public.





COL. MICHAEL C. MURPHY,  
*President Board of Health.*



DR. WILLIAM T. JENKINS,  
*Commissioner Health Department.*



GENERAL EMMONS CLARK,  
*Secretary Health Department.*

their relations with the public authorities, of the same nature as confronted the Department in New York City when first organized, and which hampered its efforts, more or less, for several years. These difficulties of administration have been overcome by persistent effort, but have occupied the close attention of the Board up to the present date. They have been surmounted so far with surprising success.

Besides this organization of the borough offices and the adjustment of their relations to the Central Office in the Borough of Manhattan, the Board of Health has devoted itself with vigor and determination to various nuisances involving large corporate interests, which have existed for many years in the suburban portions of the new city without material abatement (Barren Island, Newtown Creek, L. I. R. R., etc.).

The growth and development of the Department is best shown by an enumeration of the various special divisions, with the date of their respective segregation from the general or miscellaneous work.

Originally all of the outside work (that which brought the Board of Health in immediate relation to the public), excepting that of the Chemist, was done by one class of Inspectors, who had to be, necessarily, all medical men, because their duties included the diagnosis and disposition of cases of contagious diseases, and also vaccination of the poor. As the work became too onerous for them, special divisions were created, as follows: Contagious diseases, in 1874; the inspection of milk and other foods, in 1883; bacteriological and pathological investigation of contagious and infectious diseases, in 1892 (a result of the cholera epidemic of 1891-2, when, by the application of modern scientific methods, the cholera which had ravaged Europe, as in previous epidemics, was here strangled in its birth and prevented from entering the country\*); the supervision of the health of women and children employed in mercantile establishments in 1896, and the medical inspection of public school pupils in 1897.

The number of orders issued by the Board for the abatement of nuisances and other purposes has increased from 11,680 in 1870 to 22,905 in 1880; 23,139 in 1890; 42,722 in 1897, and 25,098 for the first eight months of 1898.

The annual expenditures have increased from \$77,943.18 in

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\* It is a curious fact that, of the nine deaths by reputed cholera in this City in 1892, not one could be traced to any other case, and not one of the deceased was a native of the United States, and not one recovered.

1866 to \$253,363.32 in 1880; \$581,358 in 1897, and \$958,496.50 in 1898, as follows :

Manhattan .....	\$587,182 00
The Bronx .....	112,448 00
Brooklyn .....	194,566 50
Queens .....	31,400 00
Richmond .....	32,900 00
	\$958,496 50

The above figures represent a per capita expenditure of \$.01015 in 1866; \$.02095 in 1880; \$.02921 in 1897, and \$.02787 in 1898.

As a result of the labors of this Department the death-rate of the city has decreased from 35.3 per 1,000 in 1865 (the year before its organization) to 19.5 in 1897, and an estimated rate for 1898 of not over 19.3. That this decrease has been progressive is shown below by five-year periods :

Years.	Death-rate.
1866-1870 .....	29.8
1871-1875 .....	29.7
1876-1880 .....	25.0
1881-1885 .....	27.5
1886-1890 .....	25.8
1891-1895 .....	24.6
1896 .....	21.5
1897 .....	19.5
1898 (est.) .....	19.3

The marked decrease since 1895 is due, in considerable degree, to the work of the Division of Bacteriology, especially in the introduction of antitoxin for the treatment and prevention of diphtheria, the death-rate from which for the past six years runs as follows :

Year.	Death-rate from Diphtheria.
1892 .....	1.23
1893 .....	1.45
1894 .....	1.59
1895 .....	1.05
1896 .....	.91
1897 .....	.80

—and for 1898 still lower.

The Department of Health during the past year condemned and destroyed :

Fish .....	832,005 pounds.
Meat .....	885,742 “
Fruit .....	4,318,530 “
Vegetables .....	443,740 “
Milk .....	555 quarts.

—vaccinated 109,875 persons; visited 85,067 cases of contagious disease; disinfected 30,849 apartments; made 25,669 microscopical examinations of diseased tissues; produced over 30,000 doses of diphtheria antitoxin and 5,000 of tuberculin, and indexed and classified more than 113,000 births, deaths and marriages.

The head of the Department of Health is the Board of Health, consisting of the President of the Police Board, the Health Officer of the Port and three Health Commissioners, two of whom shall have been practising physicians for not less than ten years preceding appointment. The Health Commissioner who is not a physician becomes the President of the Board, and is so designated in his appointment. Term of office of Health Commissioners, six years. The Secretary is appointed by the Board, and their legal adviser is an Assistant Corporation Counsel, detailed to serve as such by the head of that office.

The Board of Health performs legislative as well as executive functions, and promulgates the body of ordinances known as the Sanitary Code, which, under decision of the Court of Appeals, have the binding effect of law.

There are two Bureaus in the Department of Health :

The Sanitary Bureau and  
The Bureau of Records.

The Chief Officer of the Sanitary Bureau is the Sanitary Superintendent, who shall have been for at least ten years a practising physician, and for three years a resident of the City of New York. He is the chief executive officer of the Department. The chief officer of the Bureau of Records is the Registrar of Records, and in said Bureau are recorded, without fees, the births, marriages and deaths, and the inquisitions of Coroners.

The central office of administration is in the Borough of Manhattan, and in each of the five boroughs there are subordinate or branch offices of each bureau, those of the Sanitary Bureau being under the direction of Assistant Sanitary Superintendents, and those of the Bureau of Records under Assistant

Registrars. The records, files, reports and papers pertaining to each borough are preserved in the borough offices, respectively, and those pertaining to the general administration in the Central Office.

Each borough office has five divisions, under the charge of Chief Inspectors. The work of the divisions relate, respectively, to Sanitary Inspection, Contagious Diseases, Food and Trade Inspection, Pathology and Bacteriology, and Medical Inspection of Schools.

### COL. MICHAEL C. MURPHY,

PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Col. MICHAEL C. MURPHY, the President of the Health Board, is a living example of the paraphrased proverb that any man who is master of himself is naturally a leader of others.

A glance at Col. Murphy's features is enough to show that this is a correct general impression of the man. A leaf from his life confirms all of the above, and more.

Col. Murphy was born March 7, 1841, in Killmallock, Limerick County, Ireland, and was brought to New York in his infancy. He was educated in the public schools and learned the trade of a compositor, but left his "case" in April, 1861, when he went to the front as Captain in Ellsworth's Fire Zouaves. He later joined Corcoran's Irish Legion.

In 1867, and for six terms thereafter, Col. Murphy represented the First District in the Assembly. During all the years he was a member of the State Legislature he never missed a single session of the lower house, and his record for those years is stamped with the same aggressive features, the same fight for principle, justice and right that characterized all his acts during the Civil War. Among his colleagues he was easily the leader and won the enviable sobriquet of "the truth teller" when he spoke and voted against the "Tweed Ring" Charter.

From 1884 to 1889 Col. Murphy was sent to the State Senate, and in this body repeated the fine record he made while an Assemblyman for his vigilance and courage in championing the rights of the wage-earners.

Some of the best statutes affecting public interests in New York City are the fruit of his efforts. Among them may be mentioned the laws regulating rapid transit and reducing fares;

those providing for small parks, better schools, the rights of veteran soldiers, school teachers and firemen.

In 1889 a stricture of the atrophagus prevented Col. Murphy from swallowing any food. He had lost more than half his weight before the surgeons performed the operation which saved his life, yet he refused to take any anæsthetic while under the knife. For more than five years he has not tasted any food, his nourishment being tubed through an incision in his side. He is the only man who ever survived such an operation, which speaks volumes for the power of the will and intellect over matter.

## GENERAL EMMONS CLARK,

### SECRETARY HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

General EMMONS CLARK was born in Huron, Wayne County, N. Y., October 14, 1827. His father, William Clark, was an eminent Presbyterian Clergyman, and his earliest ancestors in this country were of the Puritans who came from England to Massachusetts in the early part of the Seventeenth Century. His education commenced in the common schools and he prepared for college at the Owego and Groton Academies.

He entered Hamilton College in 1843, in the Sophomore Class, and graduated from that institution in 1847; for three years thereafter he studied medicine, but his preference being for business pursuits he did not complete his professional education and in 1850 came to New York to engage in business. He was from 1850 to 1865 Cashier of the first establishment in New York (No. 173 Broadway) for the sale of through tickets and for contracting for the transportation of merchandise from New York to the far west. In 1865 he became a partner in a wholesale drug house, and later became Secretary of a fire insurance company.

In 1866 he consented to accept the position of Secretary of the Metropolitan Health Department and was unanimously elected to that office March 8, 1866, when the Department was organized. The work of organizing the Department which had jurisdiction over all the territory now included in Greater New York and in Westchester County north of its present southern line, devolved largely upon the Secretary of the Board. In all the changes which have taken place in the Board of Health

since 1866 there has been no change in the Secretary, and he has now (1898) held that office for over thirty-two years.

General Clark commenced his military career as a private in Company B, Seventh Regiment, January 21, 1857, and was chosen First Sergeant in April, 1858, later in same year he was promoted to Second Lieutenant, and early in the following year First Lieutenant. In December, 1860, he succeeded Alexander Shaler as Captain of Company B, Seventh Regiment, and in April, 1861, when the Seventh Regiment marched to the relief of the National Capitol, and during its campaign in that year, he was in command of Company B. He held the same rank in the regiment in its campaigns in Maryland in 1862 and 1863. In 1864 he was elected Colonel of the Seventh Regiment and held that position until, by special act of the Legislature of 1889, he was made Brevet Brigadier-General—a period of twenty-five years. He served with the regiment in all the memorable occasions when it was called out by the civil authorities for the protection of life and property and to restore and preserve order.

General Clark has always preferred the position of Secretary of the Board of Health to any other, and has therefore declined all other offices when offered, among which were Commissioner of Fire Department, to which he was appointed by Governor Fenton in 1868, and Consul to Havre by President Harrison in 1889.

#### DR. WILLIAM T. JENKINS.

Dr. WILLIAM T. JENKINS, Health Commissioner of New York City, who has played such a conspicuous part in the affairs of the city for the past fifteen years, is a native of the State of Mississippi.

He received his early education in Virginia, graduating from the State University there at an early age, and soon after, in 1879, came to this city, where he has lived ever since.

Dr. Jenkins first served the City in the capacity of Deputy Coroner, where he at once gave to the office an efficiency which stamped him as a man capable of handling larger problems. His opportunity came in 1892 when ex-Governor Flower appointed him Health Officer of the Port of New York. In this capacity he showed splendid ability and courage—the ability to cope with a serious situation, the courage to act and the courage to stand criticism. It was during the period in 1892 and 1893, when an

epedemic of cholera into this country was feared, that Dr. Jenkins distinguished himself. He rigidly quarantined every ship and compelled them to anchor in the lower bay until an examination of the passengers proved there was no danger from contagion. For this he was subjected to a good deal of unjust and severe personal criticism, but despite this he held his ground and carried out his policy. This is believed by many to have been the means of keeping cholera out of the United States that year. At any rate no one can be found at this day who will assert that Dr. Jenkins's idea in connection with the measures he adopted at that time was not the right idea.

Dr. Jenkins is married, his wife being a sister of Richard Croker. He is recognized by the medical profession as an expert pathologist and one who will reflect credit on the Board of which he is now a member.

#### DR. JOHN B. COSBY.



THE career of Dr. John B. Cosby, Commissioner of the new Health Board is that of a self-made man. He was born on a farm in Tennessee, not far from Carthage, and at an early age became a student at a college in Jackson, and was graduated with honor. He was then in his fifteenth year, but unlike most young men of that age had decided upon his vocation. He wanted to study medicine and had friends who believed in him thoroughly and showed their belief by helping him in a financial way to enter college. If it had not have been for his great self-reliance, however, he would have never been known as one of the leading physicians of New York City.

After Dr. Cosby was graduated from a Baltimore medical college he settled for a short time in his native town for the practice of his profession. In a few months he announced his intention to remove to New York City. Friends endeavored to dissuade him, but as he had not, up to this time, known what failure was he carried out his plan. He had a preference for medicine. His first work was done in the city hospitals. At the end of two years he opened his own office, and by his ability and



skill had gained a wide and profitable practice. Inheriting his Democracy from his Tennessee home and its surroundings, he has been a firm adherent of Tammany Hall for many years, and it is to the credit of that great political institution that it had the wisdom to select for one of its Health Commissioners a physician of the standing and character of Dr. Cosby.

Socially, Dr. Cosby is just as popular as he is in a professional way. A man of great courage and strong personalty, he inspires and impresses all who come in within his domain with his fine qualities of mind and heart.



## DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE.

COL. ASA BIRD GARDINER,

DISTRICT ATTORNEY OF NEW YORK.



COL. ASA BIRD GARDINER, now the District Attorney of New York, is one of those fine character studies biographers ever take delight in—a man of many men.

A complex character to those who cannot understand how a man can do so many things and do them well. A strong, simple, direct character to those who know the man.

If Col. Gardiner were a “genius”—as genius is understood—he could not be a better lawyer and he would have been a poorer soldier, a citizen and an author. As he stands now he is a gentleman of many high talents and such fine mental power that success to him is anything he takes an active interest in.

Col. Gardiner was born in the City of New York September 30, 1839. He was educated in the public schools and afterwards was graduated from the College of the City of New York with the degree of A. B., and from the Law Department of the New York University with the degree of LL. B., in 1860. He was admitted to the Bar in November, 1860, and at once entered upon the practice of law in his native city.

Col. Gardiner's army record embraces a period of over twenty-five years, and in that time he has seen and experienced a greater variety of active service than fall to the lot of most soldiers. In 1861 he relinquished the practice of law in this city to assist in raising a regiment of volunteers, and in July of that year, as First Lieutenant of the Thirty-first Regiment, Infantry, New York Volunteers, participated in three engagements—a skirmish at Fairfax Court-house, action at Blackburn's Ford and Battle of Bull Run, for which latter engagement he was mentioned by name for good conduct in action by the Colonel commanding his regiment in his official report.

In the following year, 1862, he served in the Shenandoah Valley, Va., in the Eighth Army Corps, as Captain Twenty-sec-

ond Regiment, New York Volunteer Militia Infantry, and was with this regiment in the Gettysburg campaign of 1863, in which he was wounded. On July 24, 1863, he was honorably mustered out by expiration of term of service and for his conduct in the Gettysburg campaign received a "Medal of Honor," under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1863. In 1865 Col. Gardiner was appointed First Lieutenant and Adjutant U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps and Captain by brevet U. S. Volunteers for "gallant and meritorious services during the war." In August, 1866, he was on duty at Newport Barracks, Ky., and in October of the same year was at Headquarters General Recruiting Service, U. S. A., New York City, as Acting Assistant Adjutant-General and Disbursing Officer on the staffs, successively, of General Daniel Butterfield and General Isaac V. D. Reeve.

In July, 1874, he was appointed Professor of Law (Lieutenant Colonel) at the U. S. Military Academy at West Point. In March, 1885, he was ordered by the Secretary of War to prepare a suitable text-book for the Corps of Cadets at the U. S. Military Academy on the subject of military and martial law.

In addition to the above Col. Gardiner has done much legal work for the War Department and was employed under successive Secretaries of War on many important cases in the State and United States Courts, affecting the army or navy.

As an author Col. Gardiner has written a half a dozen or more important books, principally dealing with historical and military law. Among these are the "Jurisdiction and Powers of the United States and State Courts, in reference to Writs of *Habeas Corpus* as Affecting the Army and Navy," "Evidence and Practice in Military Courts" and "Practical Forms for Use in Courts Martial and Remarks as to Procedure."

He is also the author of a number of historical addresses, some of which have been published, including "The Rhode Island Continental Line in the Revolution," "Uniforms of the American Army from 1775," "Chaplains of the American Army from 1775," and the "Allied Forces of France in America during the Revolution," and "The Havana Expedition of 1762."

In 1862 he received the degree of A. M. from the College of the City of New York, the same degree from Dartmouth College in 1864 and Columbia College in 1869.

Received the degree of LL. D. from the New York University in 1875, and the degree of L.H. D. from Hobart College in 1896.

Col. Gardiner is a member of the American Ethnological, Phi Beta Kappa, New York Historical Society and the Loyal Legion. He was one of the incorporators of the Military Service Institution of the United States and a founder and incorporator of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution.

He is also a member of the Union, Metropolitan, West Point, Military, Manhattan, Democratic, Delta Kappa, Epsilon and Church Clubs.

### JOHN F. McINTYRE.

JOHN F. McINTYRE, Assistant District Attorney, was born in New York City in 1855. He is a son of John B. McIntyre, an architect of many years' standing in New York, and Frances Virginia McIntyre, whose grandfather, Jean Esquiroll, was a revolutionary soldier.

Mr. McIntyre was educated in St. Francis Xavier's College in this city, and was graduated from the Law Department of the University of the City of New York in 1876.

Shortly after his graduation he entered upon the active practice of his profession and gathered around him a large practice in the Civil Courts. He also entered politics and became extremely active.

He was elected to the Legislature in 1887 and became prominent in the councils of the Democratic party; was afterwards appointed Special Counsel to the Comptroller, and in 1891 was appointed Assistant District Attorney by De Lancey Nicoll and was reappointed by Col. John R. Fellows, under whom he served with distinction until the death of Col. Fellows.

During Col. Fellows's term Mr. McIntyre tried many of the great cases in the District Attorney's Office. He has prosecuted more persons for murder than any living man, and, it is said, that he has convicted more men for this crime than any one living.

In December, 1896, many of the Irish societies of the United States retained Mr. McIntyre to go to London to defend Edward J. Ivory, an Irishman who had been arrested in Glasgow charged with attempting to use dynamite in Great Britain. Mr. McIntyre felt that it was a case savoring of English persecution, and consented to go, and resigned his position as Assistant District Attorney, sailed and reached London in January, 1897, and after an exciting trial in Old Bailey, in London, succeeded in acquitting Ivory and brought him back to America a free man.

Mr. McIntyre has been an effective stump-speaker for Tammany Hall for a number of years, and has been a Delegate to National and State Conventions of the Democratic party many times.

He is a member of the Tammany Hall General Committee of the Thirtieth Assembly District.

## STEPHEN STACPOOLE BLAKE,

ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

STEPHEN STACPOOLE BLAKE was born in County Clare, Ireland, in 1843, and came to the United States when about eight years of age. He comes of distinguished ancestry. On the maternal side he is, as his name indicates, a descendent of the Stacpoole family, many members of which have sat in the British Parliament, and on the paternal side he is the grand-nephew of the late Cornelius O'Brien, of Birchfield House, who represented County Clare in the same Body for nearly a quarter of a century.

In 1865 Mr. Blake graduated from the College of Our Lady of Angels, at Suspension Bridge, and subsequently made a two years' course of philosophy and higher studies at the College and Seminary of Montreal, Canada. He was elected City Clerk of the City of Bridgeport, Conn., and served three years as Alderman of that city. He was a member of the Class of 1871 at the Albany Law School, being a class-mate of Chief Judge Alton B. Parker. He was both Town Attorney and Prosecuting Attorney of Bridgeport, and was four times appointed Judge of the City Court of Bridgeport by the Connecticut State Legislature—the term being annual.

In 1880, the Hancock Presidential year, Mr. Blake was chosen on the first ballot, without a dissenting voice, as candidate for Secretary of State by the Democratic State Convention. The late James E. English was his associate on the ticket. The tariff cut an important figure in Connecticut that year, and, although Mr. Blake ran ahead of his ticket, he failed of election by a narrow margin.

He came to New York in 1881, and in a short time acquired a large and lucrative practice, both civil and criminal. In the latter branch of the profession he attained distinction by reason of his success in the many important cases with which his name is identified. Among the more famous of these cases may be



JOHN F. MCINTYRE,  
*Assistant District Attorney.*



WILLIAM J. MCKENNA,  
*Chief Clerk, District Attorney's Office.*



STEPHEN S. BLAKE,  
*Assistant District Attorney.*



CHARLES E. LE BARBIER,  
*Deputy Assistant District Attorney.*

mentioned that of John Carpenter, charged with wife murder; Danny Lyons, who shot and killed Joe Quinn, the wrestler; Pasqualina Robertiello, who killed her lover, and David Wheeler, charged with the murder of Detective Sergeant Carey. Although Mr. Blake has been counsel in some forty homicide cases, it has been his good fortune that but one, Danny Lyons, suffered capital punishment.

Mr. Blake has always taken an active interest in politics. For two years he was chairman of the Tammany Hall General Committee of the old Twenty-fifth Assembly District, and was President of the Sachem Club. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1894, and also of the Legislature of 1895. In both bodies he made a brilliant record. Mr. Blake, at the beginning of the late District Attorney Fellows's second term, was offered by him the position of Assistant, but at that time declined the honor.

Mr. Blake, apart from his knowledge of the law and his interest in political affairs, is a gentleman of wide reading and original observation. This, coupled with a genial nature and a fund of humor, makes him a charming companion and a welcome guest everywhere.

He is a good speaker, clear, convincing and entertaining, and although his powers in this direction have not yet been put to a severe test, his friends say when they are he will be known as a true son of eloquence.

### JAMES D. McCLELLAND,

ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

JAMES D. McCLELLAND was born in this city in 1843. He received his early education in the public schools and in 1862 was graduated from the Mount Washington Collegiate Institute. Mr. McClelland then began the study of law and after graduating from the New York University Law School was admitted to the Bar and engaged in active practice in the year 1867.

Mr. McClelland at once devoted himself to the practice of criminal law and has ever since made that branch of the law a special study.

Few lawyers have tried as many criminal cases or introduced so many real reforms into the Criminal Code as Mr. McClelland. *One of the most important of these reforms is the one which pro-*

vides for bail at station-houses at all hours. For years accused persons had been deprived of the rights of bail after four o'clock in the afternoon until nine o'clock the next morning. Mr. McClelland secured the passage of this law which compelled captains and sergeants of police to accept bail between the above hours in cases of misdemeanor, and also providing that Police Justices be available to take bail in cases of felony.

Mr. McClelland was elected to the Legislature in 1882 and while there secured the enactment of the Penal Code and instituted important changes in the Code of Criminal Procedure, notably making notice of appeal *per sec* operate as a stay of proceedings. The defense of Judge Westbrook by Mr. McClelland, who had been arraigned for impeachment in the Legislature of 1882 made a deep impression at the time.

Mr. McClelland is one of the picturesque figures on the staff of the District Attorney, and is frequently called upon by outside attorneys to decide some out-of-the-way point pertaining to the construction of criminal law.

The judge of the trial courts and the President of the Bar Association gave him the highest indorsements for his present appointment, which is recognized everywhere by the legal profession as one which reflects the good taste and judgment of the District Attorney.

## WILLIAM J. MCKENNA.

CHIEF CLERK, DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE.

WILLIAM J. MCKENNA, the present Chief Clerk of the District Attorney's Office, was born near the Village of Gortin, County Tyrone, Ireland, on October 2, 1854. In 1863 his parents emigrated to Canada, but two years later came to New York City, where Mr. McKenna has resided ever since.

Mr. McKenna was educated in the public schools, the College of the City of New York, and subsequently attended the Evening High School in West Thirteenth street for six winters. Thus equipped he obtained a situation in the wholesale dry goods house of A. T. Stewart & Co., where he was employed for fourteen years.

In 1882 Mr. McKenna resigned from Stewart's to accept a position as accountant in H. B. Claflin Company's office, and in the fall of 1886, while still employed there, he received the Tam-



many Hall nomination for Assembly in the old Sixth, now the Twelfth, Assembly District, and was elected over John Simpson, the Republican leader of the District, by 1,046 majority.

Mr. McKenna's legislative career gave him an opportunity which he had not previously had of developing a latent talent for public speaking, and during his term as an Assemblyman he made many happy hits in connection with subjects under discussion. On one of these occasions, when a measure known as the Suburban Rapid Transit bill was under discussion, he referred to General Husted, then Speaker of the House, as "a gentleman who possessed the urbanity of a Chesterfield and the sub-urbanity of a "Westchesterfield," whereupon the General called a colleague to the chair and came down on the floor to compliment Mr. McKenna on his felicitous combination of terms.

Among the bills introduced by Mr. McKenna was a measure known as the Tammany Hall Anti-Trust bill, in advocacy of which ex-Congressman W. Bourke Cockran, Judge Roger A. Pryor and others appeared before the Committee on Ways and Means.

In the spring of 1889 he was appointed Chief Searcher in the County Clerk's Office. In November, 1891, Governor Hill appointed Mr. McKenna County Clerk to succeed Leonard A. Geigerich, who had been promoted to the Bench of the Court of Common Pleas. On January 1, 1893, when his term as County Clerk had expired, Governor Flower appointed him Coroner to succeed Ferdinand Levy, who had been elected Register. In December, 1894, on the recommendation of Thomas F. Gilroy, then Mayor, District Attorney Fellows appointed Mr. McKenna Deputy Chief Clerk of his office. When District Attorney Olcott assumed the office, in spite of much opposition and pressure from leaders of his party, he, nevertheless, retained Mr. McKenna in his position.

That Mr. McKenna's appointment as Chief Clerk met with the approval of the business community is shown by the general keeping records instituted by Mr. McKenna.

## JAMES J. WALSH,

ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

JAMES J. WALSH, Assistant District Attorney, is a native born New Yorker. He received his early education in the public

schools, and after completing the Grammar School course, was graduated in 1877 from Manhattan College, where he received the degree of A. B.

After his graduation Mr. Walsh entered the Columbia Law School and in 1880 was admitted to the Bar.

Mr. Walsh began the practice of his profession in the office of the present Surrogate, Frank F. Fitzgerald. With the exception of a brief period when he was a member of Congress—resigning the office of School Inspector to discharge his duties in Washington—he has been in active practice in this city. He has for years made a specialty of criminal law and is one of the best informed men in the District Attorney's office on the subject.

### THOMAS F. BYRNE,

DEPUTY ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

THOMAS F. BYRNE was born in New York City. He was graduated from Manhattan College in 1874 and from the New York University Law School in 1877. He was admitted to the Bar in the same year and has continued in the practice since, in which he has been successful.

Mr. Byrne is a gentleman about forty years of age. He is a member of Tammany Hall and the Democratic Club and is one of the right hand men of Senator Martin, in the Fifth Assembly District. He is popular in his district, due to his quiet and unassuming nature and the fact that he possesses a fund of dry humor which never deserts him.

Mr. Byrne's leisure time is largely spent in the pursuit of the classics, for he is a great reader of that kind of literature. Macaulay is one of his favorite authors and although there is no reflection of any particular writer in Mr. Byrne's work, his law papers and similar writings show a pleasing and finished style which bespeak good reading and clear thinking.

### CHARLES E. LE BARBIER,

DEPUTY ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

CHARLES E. LE BARBIER is of French-American descent. He was born in New York City in 1859, and received his early schooling in Paris. When eighteen years old he entered the office of Coudert Brothers and began the study of law. He was

admitted to the Bar in 1881. After several years of struggle as a lawyer, success came to him suddenly and unexpectedly. He undertook the defence of John Agulio, a bootblack, charged with murder in the first degree. The trial attracted a great deal of attention. He secured an acquittal for his client, and thereby made his reputation. Since that time he has been counsel in the trial of many important cases. He was once an attorney for the New York Department of Agriculture. In quick succession he won victories in the murder cases of Andrea Mucci, Costello, and in the famous case of Charles Olston, who was tried last February.

Personally, Mr. Le Barbier is a quiet, self-contained gentleman, who puts every one with whom he comes in contact quite at their ease. He possesses reserve force to a large degree. This, combined with other mental qualities of a high order, make him a valuable man in any capacity where sustained strength is necessary. In his present position as Assistant District Attorney this reserve force is of great service, where he is liable at any time to be obliged to stand the strain of a long and exhausting trial.

## ROBERTSON HONEY,

DEPUTY ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

ROBERTSON HONEY was born in Alabama in 1870, and at an early age removed to Newport, where he received his education in private and public schools. He entered Harvard University in 1886, but spent the following two years studying in Germany and France. On returning to his home he secured, by competitive examination, an appointment as Cadet in the United States Military Academy at West Point, from which he was graduated in 1893 in the artillery branch of the army. Subsequently to joining the Third Regiment of Artillery he read law during leisure moments while serving in Florida, Georgia and the south.

After being transferred to the Fourth Regiment of Artillery, he was stationed at Baltimore, Maryland, and attended the University of Maryland Law School during such of his hours as were not consumed in performing the duties of Adjutant of the Post, to which office he had meanwhile been appointed.

From the University of Maryland he was graduated in 1896 and was admitted to the Maryland Bar in January of that year.

He was appointed in 1895 to be an Instructor in French and

Spanish at the United States Military Academy, West Point, but declined. The following year he was appointed an Instructor in Law, at the same institution, and accepted, and served one year in that capacity, resigning his commission to become an assistant to Curtis, Mallet-Prevost & Colt, of this city. He was admitted to the New York Bar in January, 1898. He is the only son of Col. Samuel R. Honey, of Newport, R. I., who was at one time Lieutenant-Governor of that State, and for four years the Rhode Island member of the Democratic National Committee.

## GERALD HULL GRAY,

DEPUTY ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

GERALD HULL GRAY was born in Woodbridge, New Jersey, September 20, 1866, and is the son of John F. S. Gray, deceased, who served as Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General on General Camby's staff during the Civil War. Mr. Gray's grandfather, John F. Gray, was a famous homeopathic physician in New York City fifty years ago.

Mr. Gray received his education at St. John's School, Sing Sing, N. Y., and the Roxbury Latin School, Roxbury, Mass., and entered Harvard College in 1885. After three years he left college, and after traveling abroad was married in Florence, Italy, May, 1889.

He returned to this country and studied law, graduating from the Harvard Law School in 1892. In October, 1893, he returned to New York and was appointed Secretary to the late Justice Sedgwick of the Supreme Court. In 1895 he was admitted to the Bar of New York and has since practiced his profession at No. 26 Exchange place, with James G. Janeway and Appleton L. Clark.

Mr. Gray is a member of the Tammany Hall General Committee, Twenty-fifth District, and a member of the Democratic, Manhattan, Players and Harvard Clubs of New York; of the Somerset Club of Boston; a member of the New York Society of the Cincinnati, the St. Nicholas Society, and Bar Association. He is a descendant of Silas Gray, Captain of the Fourth New York Regiment in the Revolutionary War.

## ROBERT TOWNSEND,

ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

ROBERT TOWNSEND was born in the old Townsend Homestead, at Oyster Bay, Long Island, the third son of the late Solomon Townsend, who was for fifty years a merchant of this city. Mr. Townsend was educated at Columbia Grammar School and entered Columbia College in the Class of '76. He was presented with the Goodwood Cup by his classmates as the most popular man of his class. He graduated with the degree of A. B., and subsequently took the degree of M. A. He took a course at Columbia Law School, receiving the degree of LL. B. Commencing upon the practice of his profession he took an active interest in politics, delivering lectures and campaign speeches in various parts of the State. He went as a delegate to several State Conventions, and when Grover Cleveland was elected Governor he appointed Mr. Townsend upon his military staff to the position of Aide-de-Camp, with the rank of Colonel. He also served upon the staff of Governor Hill. Colonel Townsend was appointed Deputy Assistant District Attorney by Delancey Nicoll and made Assistant District Attorney of New York County by the late Colonel John R. Fellows.

During the terms of these two District Attorneys Mr. Townsend tried several thousand criminal cases, many of them being of great importance. Upon the appointment of William M. K. Olcott as District Attorney, Mr. Townsend, being a member of Tammany Hall, was forced to resign, but upon the election of Colonel Asa Bird Gardiner he was given his old position.

Mr. Townsend has been for many years a member of Tammany Hall and also of the Columbian Order. He is a member of the Seneca Club, in the Twenty-fifth Assembly District, and for years has been a member of the Democratic Club. He is a married man, one of the founders of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club, and a member of the Delta Psi Fraternity.

## JOHN F. COWAN,

DEPUTY ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

Deputy Assistant District Attorney John F. Cowan was born at Sandy Hook, N. J., in 1866, but has lived in New York City since he was three years old.

Mr. Cowan was educated in the public schools and Cooper Union Scientific School. He studied law in the office of Stephen P. Nash, and later took a course in the New York Law School, from which he was graduated in 1892 with honorable mention. He was admitted to the Bar in 1893 and has been in active practice since.

He is Secretary of the Tammany Organization in the Thirty-fourth Assembly District, a member of the Democratic and Harlem Rowing Clubs and several other literary and social organizations.

Although social and political ties claim a large part of his time Mr. Cowan's larger life is to be found in the universal interest he takes in his fellow men, regardless of previous association. When the facts in the case of Ivory, the alleged dynamiter, became known, he caused the introduction of resolutions in the District Conventions demanding the intervention of this country in behalf of Ivory. This action on his part was one of the stepping stones towards securing Ivory's release, which was finally brought about by the able work in his behalf by Assistant District Attorney McIntyre.

## JAMES LINDSAY GORDON,

DEPUTY ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

JAMES LINDSAY GORDON was born in Virginia and educated at William and Mary College and the University of Virginia. At the age of twenty-six he was elected to the Senate of Virginia, where he served three years. He was a member of the Judiciary, Cities and Public Institutions Committees. Mr. Gordon was a Democratic Canvasser-at-Large in the Presidential Campaigns of 1888 and 1892, and has spoken in many States of the Union in behalf of the Democracy. When David B. Hill was running for Governor in 1894, Mr. Gordon, at Mr. Hill's request, made the canvass of Northern New York with him. He has made addresses before the Alumni Societies of the University of Virginia and William and Mary College, the Graduating Class of the University of Vermont, the literary societies of Randolph-Macon, the Virginia Society of Atlanta and many after-dinner speeches before different associations in New York City.

In addition to being a ready and a fluent speaker, Mr. Gordon expresses himself just as well with the pen. He has the literary

make-up to that extent that he would have succeeded equally as well in an editorial capacity as he does in the law. His position as a Deputy Assistant District Attorney ought to give him an opportunity to display the qualities of both a lawyer and a writer, and it can be safely predicted that he will make the most of his talents when the opportunity comes.

Mr. Gordon has been practicing law in New York since 1893, and is a member of the General Committee of Tammany Hall for the Twenty-fifth District and of the Democratic, Manhattan and Seneca Clubs.

### JAMES W. OSBORNE,

ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

JAMES W. OSBORNE was born in Charlotte, North Carolina, on the 5th day of January, 1859. He is a descendant of a distinguished North Carolina family; is the son of the late Judge James W. Osborne of the Circuit Court. His brother was the Attorney-General of North Carolina.

Mr. Osborne graduated from Davidson College, N. C., in 1879, and studied law at Columbia College and graduated there in 1885. He was appointed Deputy Assistant District Attorney by De Lancey Nicoll in 1892, and was reappointed by Colonel Fellows and promoted by him to Chief Deputy and later to Assistant District Attorney. He was retained as Assistant District Attorney by District Attorney Olcott under the Republican administration.

He is a member of the Southern Society of New York, the Democratic and the Naragansett Clubs.

In politics he is and always has been a staunch Democrat.

### CHARLES E. F. McCANN,

DEPUTY ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

Among the bright young men now filling positions in the new City and County Government is Charles E. F. McCann, whom Col. Gardiner, upon assuming office, made a Deputy Assistant District Attorney.

Mr. McCann was born in the city and has resided here ever since. He received his education in Columbia Grammar School and the College of St. Francis Xavier, where he received the

degree of "Ph. B." He completed his career as a student in Columbia University Law School, where he graduated with honors, receiving the degree of LL.B.

He was admitted to the Bar in 1896, and has been in active practice since.

Mr. McCann, although still a young man, and not having the long experience of some of his associates, is an observer, a student and a worker, and those who know him predict that he will make a fine record for himself in his present position.

### HENRY W. UNGER,

ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

HENRY W. UNGER, born in this city July 3, 1863, received a common school education and took commercial course in the City College. At fourteen he entered the law firm of Isaac & Sanger, and in five years became managing clerk. Became attached to the Corporation Counsel's Office as Stenographer. Admitted to the Bar in 1884, when twenty-one. In 1885 became official Grand Jury Stenographer. In 1887 became associated with his former employers in the practice of the law, representing various labor organizations. Was appointed Deputy Assistant District Attorney under De Lancey Nicoll, in 1881, acting as his Secretary, Bail and Pardon Clerk. Retained by Colonel Fellows, and in 1894 was made Chief Clerk, in which position he was retained by District Attorney Olcott.

Mr. Unger's faithful and efficient services in the past have now been recognized, and under the present municipal administration he is an Assistant District Attorney, and at present in charge of the Indictment Bureau.

### FORBES J. HENNESSY,

DEPUTY ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

FORBES J. HENNESSY was born in the City of New York in 1869. He is the son of the late James S. Hennessy, at one time Fire Commissioner of this city. He graduated from the College of St. Francis Xavier in 1888, and received the degree of A. M. in 1889. He was graduated from Columbia Law School in 1891. His studies were pursued in the offices of Anderson & Howland.



In 1894 he was appointed by Colonel John R. Fellows as an assistant in his office, taking charge of writs and recognizances. He was afterward designated as Chief of the Bail Department, which position he held at the time of the death of Colonel Fellows. Mr. Hennessy also assisted Mr. McIntyre in the trial and preparation of most of the important homicide cases tried during his term, notably the Hannigan, McGown and Koerner cases.

Colonel Gardiner appointed Mr. Hennessy, on January 1, to the place from which he had resigned upon the appointment of Judge Olcott as District Attorney.

Mr. Hennessy is a member of the Manhattan, New York Athletic, Catholic and several other clubs. He is the Secretary of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylums.

### VALENTINE CARLETON,

CHIEF CLERK, INDICTMENT BUREAU.

VALENTINE CARLETON, Chief Clerk of the Indictment Bureau, was born in London in 1875, and came to this country when four months old. He was educated in New York City, attending private schools. He went into the District Attorney's office, under De Lancey Nicoll, in 1890, and has worked himself up to his present position.

Mr. Carleton has probably a larger circle of acquaintances among the police of the country than any man in New York, for, when a chief or officer calls for the fugitive it is his duty to turn the prisoner over to the officer.

### MOSES HERRMAN,

DEPUTY ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

MOSES HERRMAN has been a New Yorker from the time of his birth. For twenty-five years he has lived in the Nineteenth Ward. He is the son of the late Judge Gerson N. Herrman, and was educated in the public schools and the College of the City of New York.

He entered the office of the late Samuel G. Courtney, formerly United States District Attorney, and began the study of law; subsequently he graduated from the University of the City of New York, receiving the degree of LL.B.



ROBERTSON HONEY  
DEPUTY ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY



FORBES J. HENNESSEY  
DEPUTY ASSISTANT  
DISTRICT ATTORNEY



JOHN J. CONNELL  
DEPUTY ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY



ALBERT E. BRYAN  
PRIVATE SECRETARY OF THE  
DISTRICT ATTORNEY

Since his admission to the bar he has been in active practice. In 1894 Mr. Herrman represented the Twenty-first District of this city in the Assembly, and was a member of the Judiciary and Education Committees.

During his legislative term he introduced a number of important bills, notably among which was the one to prevent the erection of costly buildings by Savings Banks, the passage of which was secured through his efforts.

#### ALBERT E. BRYAN.

ALBERT E. BRYAN, Secretary to the District Attorney, was born in Buffalo, N. Y., in 1877. After graduation from the public schools of his native city, he entered into active newspaper life. At barely sixteen years young Bryan was doing good work on the Buffalo *Enquirer*, besides fitting himself for a career which would enable him to play a larger part in the field he was engaged in. Coming to New York he soon identified himself with Metropolitan journalism, and attracted attention to himself by his creditable work as a reporter. It was while acting in this capacity that he was secured by Col. Gardiner, of whom it is said is a good judge in picking men for important work.

#### EDWARD T. FLYNN.



EDWARD T. FLYNN, Pardon Clerk of the District Attorney's office, was born in this city in the year 1843, and received his early education at the public schools. He subsequently entered the De La Salle College and afterward attended a military institute at Poughkeepsie.

Mr. Flynn was engaged in active newspaper work for about twenty-five years. At the time of the breaking out of the Civil War he served as reporter, correspondent and city editor of the *Herald*. After reaching the position of managing editor of the *Herald*, he was then appointed as managing editor of the *Telegram*, successfully filling that position for a period of fourteen years.

From his position as a successful journalist, Mr. Flynn received the appointment of Chief Clerk of the District Attorney's office. The appointment was made during Mr. Nicoll's term of office, and he so satisfactorily discharged the duties in that capacity that when Colonel Fellows assumed the duties of District Attorney he immediately re-appointed Mr. Flynn as Chief Clerk.

Upon the request of Colonel Fellows, later on, Mr. Flynn left his office as Chief Clerk to engage in that of private secretary to the District Attorney, filling that position to the entire satisfaction of Colonel Fellows until the latter's death. He remained private secretary to ex-District Attorney Olcott, but owing to a change in politics he retired from that office to make room for a Republican.

Mr. Flynn has again re-entered the field, and now occupies the important position of Pardon Clerk of the District Attorney's Office.

The position of Pardon Clerk is one of great responsibility, and requires a man of ability to successfully manage its affairs. Mr. Flynn possesses all the requirements.

Mr. Flynn's long newspaper experience has been made good use of by him. Always liberal minded, his experience has enlarged his education and broadened his views and made him a man who is always ready to tell what he knows and do what he can to further the cause of any one who deserves a good word.

## JOHN J. CONNELL,

DEPUTY ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

JOHN J. CONNELL, Deputy Assistant District Attorney was born in New York City June 6, 1874. He attended St. Peter's Parochial School and was graduated from De La Salle Institute, and later took a post-graduate course in civil engineering. Mr. Connell also took a special course in civil engineering in Cornell University, and in 1894 entered the New York Law School, where he graduated in 1896 with the degree of LL. B.

Thus equipped, he was admitted to the Bar, and immediately began the practice of his profession.

During the last campaign Mr. Connell served in the capacity of private secretary to District Attorney Gardiner. His work in this temporary field, although limited, was so successful and promising that Col. Gardiner decided to give him a better opportunity, which he did by appointing him to his present position.

## JAMES J. GRADY,

ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

JAMES J. GRADY was born in New York about forty years ago. He received his primary education in the St. James Parochial School and the De La Salle Institute.

In 1874 he was graduated from the Manhattan College with a degree of Bachelor of Arts, a further degree of Master of Arts being conferred upon him upon the completion of the required college course.

Upon leaving college Mr. Grady took up the study of law, and after several years of study, and during which time he familiarized himself thoroughly with law work, he was admitted to the 'Bar, and at once engaged in actual practice with his brother, Senator Thomas F. Grady.

Mr. Grady was for a number of years the instructor in chemistry in the New York Evening High School. His thorough collegiate training and knowledge made him a most desirable teacher in this field, and these qualifications, together with his legal training, make him well equipped for his present work.

## DANIEL O'REILLY,

DEPUTY ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

DANIEL O'REILLY, Deputy Assistant District Attorney, was born in this city in August, 1869. He attended the public schools and was graduated from the College of the City of New York and the Columbia Law School. He was admitted to the Bar in May of 1892 and has been in practice since.

In 1894, in place of Philip Wissig, who was withdrawn, he received the regular Democratic nomination for the Assembly, and although he was defeated by a bare plurality of 73 votes in the Republican tidal wave which swept the city, his canvass was a victory for himself and his party, for he stands higher in the district where he lives than ever, and his present political future is all that can be desired.

Mr. O'Reilly was associated in the practice of criminal law with the late Charles W. Brooke, in the Jared Flagg case, James B. Gentry case and Hannigan case. Mr. O'Reilly has been assigned by the District Attorney to take charge of the Grand Jury and the homicide cases. Among the most important of these

cases with which he has been connected are the Ferdinsky case, the case against Dr. Reynolds, charged with the murder of Emeline C. Reynolds, and the case against James Lee, charged with causing the death of Laura Booth in the New Amsterdam Hotel.

Mr. O'Reilly's services in the criminal branch of the law have so far shown him to be naturally fitted for this kind of work. He is a painstaking and thorough investigator, does not lose his head or is easily disturbed. Add to these qualities a quiet and unassuming personality, and the total is a make-up that is sure to win and hold success in any chosen field.



## BOARD OF CITY RECORD.

The Board of City Record is composed of the Mayor, Corporation Counsel and Comptroller. This Board, by a majority vote, appoint a Supervisor, Deputy Supervisor, Accountant, Bookkeeper, Stock Clerk and several other assistants to carry on the work of the office which, under the provisions of the Charter, is briefly as follows :

To supervise the preparation and publication of the official paper of the city, known as the "City Record," and to execute and supply all orders for printing, stationery and blank books required by the Departments of the City Government, under contracts entered into by the Board of City Record.

The work of the Supervisor has greatly increased under consolidation. Previous to January 1 of this year there were but seventy Departments of the City of New York to be supplied with printing, stationery and blank books. At the present time there are one hundred and sixty-two departments to be furnished with the above materials. As this increase in the number of Departments has more than doubled the duties of the Supervisor some idea of the volume of work done by the office of the City Record can be gained. When it is said that all requisitions from the City Departments on the Supervisor must be carefully scrutinized, with regard to efficiency and economy, it furnishes a further insight into the amount of detail work done by the Supervisor and his staff and the important connection the office has with the work of all the City Departments.

WILLIAM A. BUTLER,

SUPERVISOR OF THE CITY RECORD.

WILLIAM A. BUTLER was born in this city and educated in the public schools. At an early age he engaged in the plumbing business, doing as large a business as any in that line in this city.

In 1878 Mr. Butler was appointed Receiver, by the Supreme Court, of the Manufacturers and Builders' Bank, being obliged to give a bond to the amount of \$600,000, the largest amount that was ever given by any Receiver up to that time, he paying the largest dividend that was ever paid to depositors.



WILLIAM A. BUTLER  
SUPERVISOR OF THE  
CITY RECORD



SOLON BERRICK  
DEPUTY SUPERVISOR  
CITY RECORD



In 1879 Mr. Butler was nominated and elected County Clerk by the Irving Hall party, and in 1882 the Citizens' party nominated him for County Clerk, and though he was opposed by a union of the Tammany Hall, County Democracy, Irving Hall and Republican parties, he received over 52,000 votes, which was 10,000 more than the successful candidate received from Fourteenth street to the Bronx, and Mr. Butler carried every Republican Assembly District against the Republican candidate. He was without any representation or protection at the polls on election day, and received as many votes as Gen. B. F. Tracy received at the last election, Gen. Tracy having his share of canvassers and poll clerks and the regular nomination and an increase of double the registration of 1879.

Since 1883 he has been a member of Tammany Hall, a member of the Democratic Club, is a Trustee of the Union Dime Savings Bank, and a life member of the Northeastern Dispensary, and a member of several other clubs.

In January of this year, 1898, he was appointed by Mayor Van Wyck Supervisor of the City Record in the Greater New York.

### SOLON BERRICK,

DEPUTY SUPERVISOR OF THE CITY RECORD.

SOLON BERRICK was born in the City of New York on January 18, 1860. He began his business career at the early age of seven years, when he served morning newspapers over a long route, after which he pursued his studies at Grammar School No. 15 and finished the day by helping to circulate the evening papers. Mr. Berrick enjoys the distinction of having sold the first copy of the "New York Daily News" ever printed, in 1867. In recognition of this the proprietor presented him with a natty suit of clothes and cap, on which was inscribed "New York Daily News."

He graduated from school in 1873, and shortly thereafter entered the law office of Treadwell Cleveland, Esq., a cousin of ex-President Cleveland. Thereafter Mr. Cleveland became a partner of the firm of Messrs. Evarts, Southmayd & Choate, Mr. Berrick going with Mr. Cleveland and remaining there twelve years.

In 1885, Mr. Berrick graduated from the New York Law University, and in 1886 was admitted to the Bar in the First Department, receiving special mention.

From 1892 to 1895 he was connected with the office of the Commissioners of Accounts, under Commissioners Michael T. Daly and Charles G. F. Wahle, in the capacity of Examiner, which office he resigned when the "Reform Administration" went into power, Mr. Berrick at the time writing a letter to the "Reform Commissioners," of which the following is an extract :

" I hereby tender my resignation as an Examiner in the  
" office of the Commissioners of Accounts. I deem this a  
" duty incumbent upon me, actuated by a feeling that I do not  
" wish to hold a position under a political régime against the  
" institution of which I voted at the last election."

In June of the present year (1898), Mayor Van Wyck appointed him Deputy Supervisor of the City Record.

The office of Deputy Supervisor of the City Record is important and one that not only requires a knowledge of the workings of the different City Departments, but also a knowledge of the details connected with publishing, printing and advertising. Mr. Berrick—although he has only had the position a few months up to this writing—has demonstrated that he is thoroughly familiar with the work, and also possesses a capacity for executing the same which makes him a valuable man in the place, and an able assistant to the head of the Bureau who can be depended upon at all times to help carry out the important work of the office.

### THOMAS C. COWELL.



THOMAS C. COWELL, Accountant of the City Record, was born at Albany, N. Y., in the year 1861. He was educated in the public schools, graduated from the High School in 1880, and took a course of training in Folsom's Business College. He entered the Albany County Bank at the foot of the ladder, and in ten years' time occupied the position of Paying Teller, which he was obliged to relinquish on account of ill health.

After recuperating for over a year in the Catskill Mountains he accepted a position as Bookkeeper in the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, where he remained three years. He was appointed to his present position in 1895, owing to his special fitness as expert in the Stationery Department and his qualifications as Accountant.

## WASHINGTON H. HETTLER.



WASHINGTON H. HETTLER was born in New York City, of German parents, November 1, 1856. He was educated in the public schools, and at the early age of fourteen started in life for himself. In 1879 he launched into business for himself and was successful. In 1884 he was appointed Janitor of the Second District Police Court, his first position as a public appointee. He then submitted to a Civil Service examination for the position he now holds, and passed acceptably. He was accordingly appointed Store Clerk for the "City Record," which place he has creditably held through various City administrations for twelve years. He has always been a consistent and pronounced Democrat, and is a member of the Thirteenth Assembly District Tammany organization, as well as a prominent adherent of the Royal Arcanum and the Knights of Columbia.

Mr. Hettler is a young man of a sunny disposition and a genial nature. He is obliging and considerate with all he comes in contact, and this, together with his constant light-heartedness, has made him a general favorite in public and private walks.



## DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION.

The Department of Correction has charge of all the penal institutions of the city, except jails and places for the detention of prisoners in charge of the Sheriff and the Department of Police.

The Commissioner of Correction has all the authority concerning the care, custody and disposition of criminals and misdemeanants, and it is also his duty to cause all criminals under his charge to be classified as far as practicable, so that youthful and less hardened offenders shall not be rendered more depraved by contact with older and more hardened offenders. The Commissioner may establish and maintain such schools or classes for the instruction and training of the inmates of the institutions under his charge as may be authorized by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

The Department of Correction has government and jurisdiction over the following institutions :

City Prison (Tombs), Centre, Franklin and Leonard streets.

Second District Prison, Jefferson Market, Tenth street and Sixth avenue.

Third District Prison, Essex Market, Essex, near Grand street.

Fourth District Prison, East Fifty-seventh street, near Third avenue.

Fifth District Prison, Harlem, One Hundred and Twenty-first street and Sylvan place.

Sixth District Prison, One Hundred and Fifty-eighth street, near Third avenue.

Seventh District Prison, Fifty-third street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.

Penitentiary, Blackwell's Island.

Workhouse, Blackwell's Island.

Branch Workhouse, Riker's Island.

City Cemetery, Hart's Island.

Kings County Penitentiary, Nostrand avenue and Crown street, Brooklyn.

The average census of these institutions is about 5,000, and the cost of maintenance, including expenses of governing the institutions, about \$700,000 a year.

### FRANCIS J. LANTRY.

#### COMMISSIONER OF CORRECTION.

FRANCIS J. LANTRY, Commissioner of Correction, was born in New York City thirty-nine years ago. He was educated in the public and parochial schools, which after leaving he became an apprentice to a butcher.

He continued in the butchering business, became a member of the labor organization supported by his craft and represented his associates in District Assembly No. 49, Knights of Labor.

Mr. Lantry is of an athletic make up, and has won many prizes in local walking and running contests. This, together with his other manly qualities, made him a popular man in his district, and leaders of Tammany Hall were not long in recognizing his abilities.

Mr. Lantry was the Tammany Hall Captain in the Sixteenth District for years, and is now a member of the General Committee of the Hall. His first candidacy for public office was in 1892, when he was elected as an Alderman by a comfortable plurality from the Sixteenth District.

Commissioner Lantry is rated as one of the strongest of the district leaders of Tammany Hall. He has carried his district by increasing majorities at every election since, in 1892, when it was considered a safe Republican District. Many of the leading Democrats of New York live in the district, among them Mayor Van Wyck.

### N. O. FANNING,

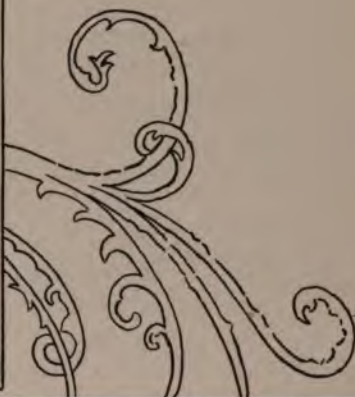
#### DEPUTY COMMISSIONER OF CORRECTION.

N. O. FANNING, Deputy Commissioner of Correction, was born in St. Charles, Illinois, in 1865. He was educated in the public schools of his native State and embarked in journalism almost immediately after giving up his studies.

Mr. Fanning came to New York about ten years ago, and, until he assumed his present position, has been connected with the leading newspapers of this city, both as a writer and editor. His last newspaper experience was with the "Journal," and at



FRANCIS J. LANTRY  
COMMISSIONER OF CORRECTION



N. O. FANNING  
DEPUTY COMMISSIONER OF CORRECTION

the time of his appointment was political news editor of that paper, having had charge of that department during the last municipal campaign. His work in the above capacity attracted much attention during the campaign, both in and out of the political field, and at the close of the election his services were in demand.

Without any solicitation on his part the position of Deputy Commissioner of Correction was offered him, and although up to that time he had not held any official place, his ability and fitness to fill an important office were at once recognized. Mr. Fanning's last newspaper position required him to deal with a greater number of subjects than fall to the lot of most men. His directness, thoroughness and general executive capacity in handling matters and men which he displayed at the time have stood him in good stead in his present position. And to these qualities the loyalty which is inborn in every true newspaper man, and the above throws a strong side-light on Mr. Fanning's capacity and character.

### JAMES J. KIRWIN,

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER OF CORRECTION.



JAMES J. KIRWIN, Deputy Commissioner of Correction for the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens, was born in Brooklyn in 1858. He was educated at the Christian Brothers' Institute and St. John's College, Brooklyn, and entered at once into the publishing business after his graduation from the latter college.

Mr. Kirwin's business and taste has always kept him in touch with educational work. Although a Democrat, Mayor Schieren recognized his fitness for the position and appointed him a member of the Board of Education in 1894. Mr. Kirwin remained a member of this Board through the terms of both Mayors Schieren and Wurster, but resigned on the 1st of January, 1898, at which time he was appointed Deputy Commissioner of Correction for the Boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens.

The above appointment was made by Mayor Van Wyck solely upon Mr. Kirwin's record as a business man and a faithful city official, and the fact that he has thus been recognized by both

parties is evidence enough of the feeling that exists for him in his native city.

### ARTHUR PHILLIPS.

ARTHUR PHILLIPS, Secretary, Department of Correction, born in New York City October 3, 1850. He was educated at public and private schools, after which he entered upon a mercantile life, and was for some time with A. T. Stewart & Co., in their wholesale department.

Mr. Phillips was appointed Clerk in the Department of Public Charities and Correction November, 1872; promoted to Assistant Secretary December, 1880, and when the Department was abolished and the Departments of Public Charities and of Correction were established on January 1, 1896, was made Secretary of the Department of Correction.

Mr. Phillips is familiar with every important detail of the Department of which he acts as Secretary. He is a rapid and industrious worker, and there are few men in any walk of life who can turn out as clean-cut, correct and intelligible reports as the present Secretary of the Department of Correction.

Mr. Phillips is one of those men who can say a lot in a few words without being brusque or short about it. Popular both on and off paper.





## CHANGE OF GRADE DAMAGE COMMISSION, Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards.

The Change of Grade Damage Commission for the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards was organized under chapter 537, Laws of 1893, for the purpose of determining the amount of damages to be awarded property-holders in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards caused by the deprecable injury to property in that section by the depression of railroad tracks.

The Change of Grade Damage Commission is in reality a temporary court to try the cases brought before them. After the hearing has been held on these cases, the Commission fixes upon the amount of damages to be awarded. From the decision of the Commissioners there is no appeal. Since its inception the Commission has settled nearly a thousand cases.

### GENERAL JAMES M. VARNUM.

GENERAL JAMES M. VARNUM, Change of Grade Damage Commissioner for the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, is about fifty-five years old and one of the best known lawyers in New York.

Apart from his military career, which is well known, General Varnum's civil record is as follows: In 1879 and 1880 he was a member of the Legislature. From 1880 to 1883 a Colonel in National Guard and Senior Aide-de-camp to Governor Cornell ; in 1881 one of the State Commission at the Yorktown Centennial ; in 1883 one of the managing committee of Celebration of Centennial of Evacuation of New York ; 1889, one of the managing committee of Washington Centennial Celebration ; 1889, Republican candidate for Attorney-General of the State of New York ; 1890, Republican candidate for Judge of the Superior Court of New York City ; 1891, Permanent Chairman Republican State Convention at Rochester ; 1893, Chairman and Manager of the Columbian Naval Ball, given by the City of New York to the officers of the fleets of the nations at the Madison Square Garden (10,000 people present) ; 1893, Chairman of Special Committee on Reception of the Infanta Eulalia of Spain, on behalf of the City

of New York, during her stay in the State of New York ; 1894, commissioned as Brigadier-General of the National Guard of the State of New York by Governor Levi P. Morton ; 1896, commissioned as Grand Marshal of the brigade of about 3,000 lawyers of all political parties in the Sound Money Parade in October, 1896, New York City.

### DANIEL LORD.

DANIEL LORD, Chairman Change of Grade Damage Commission of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, was born in New York City in 1846. He was educated in Columbia College and Columbia College Law School. He was admitted to the bar in April, 1868, and one month later became a member of the law firm of Lord, Day & Lord, of which firm he is now the senior member.

Mr. Lord, in addition to being a distinguished member of the New York Bar, has filled several positions of honor for the City, requiring special services. These services, which were of such a nature that they could only be rendered by a lawyer or a business man of high standing and fine capacity, have all been discharged with the same ability that Mr. Lord has given to his private practice.

In 1880 Mr. Lord was a member of the Assessment Committee appointed by the laws of that year to revise and reduce the assessments. Among the other members of this committee were Mayor Cooper, Comptroller Allan Campbell and Commissioner of Public Works George H. Andrews.

The result of the work of the committee, it is barely necessary to say, was performed to the general satisfaction of the citizens and taxpayers of the city.

Mr. Lord, besides being Chairman of the Change of Grade Commission, is counsel and a director in the Equitable Life Insurance Company, a director in the United States and Fifth Avenue Trust Companies, and a member of many clubs and societies, including the Union, Metropolitan, University, Manhattan, New York Yacht, Union League, New York Athletic, Lawyers', Downtown, Rockaway Hunt and Lawrence Clubs.

## WILLIAM E. STILLINGS.

WILLIAM E. STILLINGS, Change of Grade Damage Commission for the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, was born in the Twenty-first Ward of New York City in 1857. He was educated in the public schools and the Claverack Academy, and later studied law in the Columbia Law School, from which he graduated in 1881.

After his admission to the Bar he entered immediately upon the practice of his profession ; in an independent way struck out for himself and continued so until his practice grew so large he took in a partner, Lamont McLoughlin, under the name of Stillings & McLoughlin.

Mr. Stillings, who has been the Democratic leader of the Twenty-third Assembly District since 1892—a district with a constantly increasing population, much of it of no fixed political faith—has nevertheless more than held his own in bringing out the full party vote at every election.

In addition to his present office Mr. Stillings has filled the important position of Sheriff's Counsel during the terms of Sheriffs Gorman, Clancy and Sexton. He was also a School Trustee of the Twelfth Ward for four years.

Mr. Stillings is a member of the Tammany Society and a member of the General Committee since 1879. He is also a member of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution—being a descendant of John Paulding—the Democratic, New York Athletic, Minqua, Sagamore and Harlem Democratic Clubs.



## BUREAU OF MUNICIPAL STATISTICS.

The Bureau of Municipal Statistics was created for the purpose of collecting, keeping and publishing such statistical data relating to the city as shall be deemed of utility or interest to the City Government or its citizens.

The Bureau consists of a Chief, appointed by the Mayor for a term of four years. In addition to the Chief the Bureau consists of six members, who are appointed with special reference to their qualifications to give expert advice upon statistical subjects. This Commission, whose term of office is six years, serve without pay.

The Bureau of Municipal Statistics is authorized to publish annually, with the approval of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, a volume to be known as the Municipal Statistics of the City of New York for the year. In this volume the statistical commission shall publish the results attending the work of the various Departments of the City Government for the preceding calendar year, and such other statistical information relating to the City of New York or its inhabitants as it may deem of general interest. Such publication shall contain statistics relating to births, marriages, deaths, the sanitary condition of the city, supervision of the water supply, parks, streets, pavements, sewers and buildings of the city, to the occurrence of fires, the administration of Charities and Correction, administration of the Police Department, to the proceedings of the Criminal Courts and officers of the City, to the operation of the license laws, to the children attending schools and the public schools, to the work of the Department of Education, to the population of the city of school age, to franchises granted to corporations, to municipal revenues and expenditures, to the administration of the various City Departments having charge of the City moneys, to the administration of the Department of Taxes, to the wealth and indebtedness of the City, and also a general statement of the legislative enactments relating to the government of the City of New York.

The above, in brief, outlines the duties of the Bureau as set forth in the Charter of the City of New York.

The scope of the Bureau of Municipal Statistics, however, is a wide one, and in the gathering, collecting and preserving of

statistics the Chief of the Bureau has much discretionary power. In this connection it may be said that although the Bureau did not have official habitation until April of this year, it has accomplished considerable work of importance on the lines upon which it was established.

Dr. Nagle, the Chief of the Bureau, and his assistants, have been working diligently and the result has been that the work of the Bureau is well under way.

In addition to the new statistical information they have prepared, the foundation of a fine library has been collected, and several new publications are contemplated which will treat of the part the City of New York and its inhabitants played in the war with Spain.

On the 25th of last August the Municipal Assembly passed a joint resolution authorizing the Bureau of Municipal Statistics to prepare, in book form, an appropriate souvenir containing a full and complete record of the naval victory at Santiago, together with a report of the naval parade and reception given by the citizens and officials of New York to the victorious fleet on August 20 of this year.

It is intended to publish an *edition de luxe* of the above (limited to a few copies only) as a souvenir, with the compliments of the citizens and officials of New York for presentation to President McKinley, Secretary Long and Mayor Van Wyck.

It is the ultimate purpose of the present Chief of the Bureau of Municipal Statistics to so classify and condense the statistical information relating to the City Government that any citizen can find in the Bureau any important fact connected with the working of the City Departments without serious loss of time or trouble.

In addition to Dr. Nagle the Municipal Statistical Commission consists of Frederick W. Grube, L.L. D., Harry Payne Whitney, Thornton L. Motley, Julius G. Kugelman, Richard T. Wilson, Jr., and Ernest Harvier.

DR. JOHN T. NAGLE,

CHIEF, BUREAU OF MUNICIPAL STATISTICS.

DR. JOHN T. NAGLE was born May 7, 1843. He is the son of the late Garrett Nagle and Ellen Nagle, *nee* Croker, and brother of Lieut.-Col. Garrett Nagle, U. S. Vols.

Dr. Nagle was graduated from Grammar School No. 14, in East Twenty-seventh street, and his portrait, with the other grad-



DR. JOHN T. NAGLE  
CHIEF-BUREAU OF MUNICIPAL STATISTICS



JULIUS G. KUGELMAN  
COMMISSIONER-MUNICIPAL STATISTICS

uates, is still on the walls of the school. In 1859 he entered the New York Free Academy (College City of New York), graduating in medicine in March, 1864; graduated New York Ophthalmic Hospital, 1864, and passed Army Medical Board in New York City, April, 1864.

In May of the same year he was ordered to report to the Medical Director of Department of Washington for duty as Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A. In June he was ordered to Camp Stoneman and assigned to the Third Division and Reserve Brigade of Cavalry as Chief Medical Officer. He accompanied this command to the Shenandoah Valley, July 5, 1864, and was commended by Colonel Samuel B. M. Young (now Major-General, U. S. Vols., the first officer placed in charge of Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, L. I.) for conspicuous bravery in action, which commendation is on file in the War Department. Later he was commissioned Assistant Surgeon of the 192d Regiment of Infantry, N. Y. S. Volunteers.

Dr. Nagle was appointed on the Board of Health, New York City, in 1869, as Assistant Sanitary Inspector. He was promoted to Sanitary Inspector, Deputy Register of Records and Register of Records, Bureau of Vital Statistics, in succession. In January of this year he was appointed Chief of the Bureau of Municipal Statistics.

Dr. Nagle is a well-known and popular member of many clubs, associations and societies, the principal ones being American Public Health Association, New York County Medical Society, Fellow of the Academy of Medicine, New York Athletic Club, Camera Club, New York Medico-Surgical Society, Treasurer of the Iroquois Club, Seneca Club and Sagamore of the Tammany Society of the Columbian Order.

## THE BOARD OF ASSESSORS.

The Board of Assessors was created in 1859 for the purpose of levying assessments for local improvements. Prior to 1859 the Assessors were appointed by the Board of Aldermen for each proceeding. Since 1859 the laws governing the Board have been practically undisturbed, except as regards its appointing power and jurisdiction, which now covers (under the provisions of the Charter) the whole of Greater New York. The present Charter took this office out of the Department of Taxes and Assessments and made it an independent Board, directly under the control of the Mayor, who has now the sole power of appointing the members of the Board.

The Board of Assessors now consists of five members, a Secretary and clerks to the number of seventeen. Under the administration of the city previous to January 1, 1898, the amount of business transacted by this Board was about \$3,000,000 annually. Under the new conditions, which involve five boroughs, the transactions of this Board will, from the present indications, amount to about \$8,000,000 a year.

The Board of Assessors is the only Board, under the provisions of the Charter, in which the term of office is not specified.

The specific duty of this Board is the making of all assessments other than those required by law to be confirmed by a court of record, for local improvements, for which assessments may be legally imposed in any part of The City of New York.

### EDWARD McCUE,

PRESIDENT BOARD OF ASSESSORS.



EDWARD McCUE was born in New York in 1845. He attended the public schools in this city, and at the age of sixteen apprenticed himself to a hatter, learning the trade and remaining in it just long enough to find out he had other qualifications which fitted him for a different line of work.

Mr. McCue became a Clerk of the Special Term, Supreme Court, and discharged his duties in the above position so satisfactorily that he attracted attention from the outside, and in January, 1884, he was offered and accepted the



position of Superintendent of the Real Estate Bureau of the New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad, remaining with the Company for about five years, when he retired to become a wholesale lumber dealer.

In 1895 Mr. McCue was appointed by the Board of Tax Commissioners as an Assessor, and filled the office up to January of this year, when he was appointed by Mayor Van Wyck to the same position and elected President of the Board.

In addition to the other positions he has filled Mr. McCue was a School Trustee of the Thirteenth Ward for ten years, and in this capacity kept in close touch with the personal and political events of the ward. This ward has always been a theatre of lively politics, and Mr. McCue, as a factor in it, has helped to make—as his record shows—a part of its best political history.

Mr. McCue is a member of the Democratic Club, Tammany Hall and the Schnorer Club of the Borough of The Bronx. In each of the above organizations he is respected and popular, because of his sensible, manly and modest qualities.

## EDWARD CAHILL,

### BOARD OF ASSESSORS.

EDWARD CAHILL was born in Ireland in 1843. Six years later he came with his parents to America. They settled in New York and the subject of this sketch attended the public schools in this city until he was about fourteen years old.

In 1857 Mr. Cahill went West, and after spending four years in that section, came back to New York, where he remained until 1867. In that year he again returned to the West and spent the following three years in connection with the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad, which undertaking he was identified with at the start and remained with it until completed.

Since the year 1871 Mr. Cahill has lived in New York City, where, in addition to the hotel business in which he has been engaged, he has always taken an active part in the Democratic party, and at all times has done what he could to promote its success. Believing that Tammany Hall was the best medium to further the interests of his party, he identified himself with the organization. In 1876 he became a member of the Democratic State Committee and in 1877 succeeded August Schell in the same capacity for that year. In 1883 he was again a member of



EDWARD CAHILL  
BOARD OF ASSESSORS



THOMAS A WILSON  
BOARD OF ASSESSORS



WILLIAM H. JASPER  
SECRETARY-BOARD OF ASSESSORS

the committee and remained so until 1886. About this time he was also made a member of the Executive Committee of Tammany Hall, having been honored in his appointment by an increase in the membership of this committee from twenty-four to twenty-five members.

Mr. Cahill was made a member of the Board of Assessors in December, 1887, and held that position until November, 1895, when he was removed because of the change in the administration of the City Government. On January, 1898, however, Mayor Van Wyck reappointed him as a member of the Board, to which he was entitled because of his record for efficiency and a natural aptitude for the work which he has always displayed in every official act connected with the doings of the Board.

## THOMAS A. WILSON,

### BOARD OF ASSESSORS.

THOMAS A. WILSON was born in Ireland in 1838. He came to America when he was ten years of age and settled in Brooklyn, where he learned the trade of manufacture of arms, and continued at the same in an important capacity for twenty years. He was also superintendent of a manufacturing concern for ten years, and later was connected with a large steel works.

From 1860 to 1865 Mr. Wilson was selected by Colonel Hagner, of the Government Ordnance Bureau, as U. S. Inspector of Arms. In this capacity he traveled over the entire Eastern division and rendered valuable service to the Government in his reports of the condition of the armament of the East.

In 1881 Mr. Wilson was made an Assessor in Brooklyn and continued to act as such for five years, acquitting himself with credit and displaying an ability which attracted the attention of Mayor Whitney in 1886, who appointed him President of the Board of Assessors. When Mayors Low, Chapin and Boody held office Mr. Wilson was reappointed President of the Board under each of them, and held the office consecutively for eight years.

In 1892 Mr. Wilson engaged in a private business, which he continued until the 1st of January, 1898, when he was made a member of the Board of Assessors of Greater New York. Mr. Wilson's record has always been a clean and consistent one, and in every position he has held, public and private, has conducted it for the best interests of those he has served.

He commands the respect and confidence of all who know him, and his long experience in public life has made him a valuable authority on matters pertaining to the administration of the City Government.

## MAJOR PATRICK M. HAVERTY,

BOARD OF ASSESSORS.



MAJOR HAVERTY was born in Dublin, Ireland, in 1830. He was educated at an academy in his native city and began his career, after graduation, as a bookseller, which vocation, in Ireland, is as much of a profession as a business.

He came to America in 1847, and although some of his experiences have been duplicated here and there since that time, there are few men living to-day who can recall in one life such an unique, varied, interesting and stirring career.

In 1849 Major Haverty, in company with a party of prospectors, went to California, and, after a short sojourn in the State, joined another party of explorers who were going to Oregon. After many months of hardships and privations they reached the Umphqua Valley, pitching their tents as the original settlers on where the City of Scottsburg, Oregon, now stands. They remained in the locality for four months, when Major Haverty pulled up stakes and returned to San Francisco.

While there he became a member of the staff of the newspaper owned by Eugene Casserly (who later became Senator in that State), and remained in an editorial capacity on the paper until the great fire of 1851, which destroyed the city. Major Haverty then went to the gold diggings of the State, but after a few months returned to New York and engaged in business until the breaking out of the Civil War.

In 1861 he assisted General Thomas F. Meagher in organizing the Irish Brigade, and went to the front with that body, with which he remained in action until the close of hostilities. He participated in the campaigns of the Army of the Potomac and took part in the battle of Fredericksburg, after which event he was breveted with the rank of Major.

Major Haverty, who has lived continuously in New York City since 1866, is one of the prominent publishers and booksellers of the city, and, in his special line, dealing with Catholic publications and books on Ireland, is considered one of the best posted men in the country.

Apart from his regular business, Major Haverty has always taken an unselfish interest in public affairs, and when Mayor Grace appointed him a member of the Board of Assessors, in 1885, his appointment met with general favor. Major Haverty is a member of several clubs and societies, and both in these organizations and private life, is always spoken of as a warm-hearted and courtly gentleman.

## WILLIAM H. JASPER,

SECRETARY BOARD OF ASSESSORS.

WILLIAM H. JASPER was born in New York City in 1852. He graduated from the New York High School and, after a short period in which he taught school, read law in the office of Jonathan Edgar.

He entered the Board of Assessors as Chief Clerk and about the only employee of the office in 1873. For a number of years Mr. Jasper (until the work grew out of all proportion to the force) practically conducted the work, executive and clerical, alone.

Mr. Jasper has now passed twenty-five years in the Board of Assessors without a break. During that time he has closely applied himself to the work on hand, and there is not a detail of the duties connected with the Board he is not thoroughly familiar with.

Under the present Charter the Board of Assessors passed out of the Department of Taxes and Assessments on January, 1898, and was made an independent Board. Mr. Jasper is just as much at home under the new order of things and is thoroughly in touch with the part his office plays in the make-up of the city government.

## THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.

The head of the Police Department is called the Police Board. The Police Board consists of four Commissioners, appointed by the Mayor for a term of four years.

The Charter of New York says that "no more than two of said Commissioners shall, when either of them is appointed, belong to the same political party, or be of the same political opinion on State and national politics."

The Police Board has control of the government, administration, disposition and discipline of the Police Department, of the Police force of said Department, and the Bureau of Elections, the last named being a part of the Police Department.

The Police Board has the power to make, adopt and enforce rules, orders and regulations and to do all such other acts as may be reasonably necessary for the performance of all duties of the Police Department.

The Police force of New York City, Brooklyn, Long Island City and Richmond County, including the Park Police of New York and Brooklyn, and the Police force of the Brooklyn Bridge are now consolidated into one force.

All Police property, funds and money formerly owned and controlled by the cities now consolidated in the City of New York, together with the property and money controlled by the Park and Bridge Police of these cities is now vested in the City of New York, controlled and administered by the Police Board of the Police Department.

The Police Board elect one of their number President and another Treasurer. The appropriation for the support and maintenance of the Department is paid by the Comptroller of the City on monthly requisitions to the Treasurer of the Police Board, whose duties are to pay the salaries of the force and discharge obligations. The Treasurer is also the chief purchasing agent of the Department. He is under bonds to the City of New York for the sum of twenty thousand dollars, the bond to be approved by the Comptroller and filed in his office before the Treasurer can enter upon the duties of his office.

## BERNARD J. YORK,

PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

BERNARD J. YORK was born in the Fifth Ward of the late City of Brooklyn in the year 1845. The subject of our sketch when a boy attended St. James's Parochial School in Jay street, where he attained a preliminary knowledge that, in later years, eminently fitted him for the positions of responsibility that he had the good fortune to secure.

At an early age he began the study of law with County Judge James Troy, in whose office his attainments were recognized to such an extent that he was placed in charge of most intricate law cases.

Resigning from Judge Troy's office to accept the position of Clerk of the Court of Special Sessions of Kings County, he performed the duties of that position for a period of twenty-five years to the satisfaction of the Bench and Bar.

In 1895 his ability was recognized to such an extent that the Democratic Judiciary Convention of Kings County tendered him a unanimous nomination as County Judge, and he only failed of election by the insignificant number of fifty-nine votes in a total vote of the combined political parties bordering on one hundred and sixty thousand, in a year when other nominees on the Democratic County ticket were defeated by thousands of votes.

One year later he was requested by the political leaders of the Democratic Party to assume charge of the re-enrollment of the Democratic voters, who had become hopelessly demoralized by their successive defeats. At the conclusion of his task, and on the assembling of the executive members chosen by the delegates who represented the sixty-five thousand enrolled Democratic voters through the two hundred and ten delegates composing the Kings County General Committee, Mr. York was tendered the nomination for Chairman of the Executive Committee and unanimously elected, and would again have been re-elected had he so desired, but the onerous duties of President of the Police Board of Greater New York would be so great that he could not give the time necessary to again accept the Chairmanship of the Executive Committee. Mr. York, since he has assumed the Presidency of the Police Board, has shown himself to be one of the most able Presidents the Board has had in many years, his keen foresight and executive ability has demonstrated itself in many ways.



BERNARD J. YORK,  
*President, Police Board.*



HENRY E. ABELL,  
*Police Commissioner.*



JOHN B. SEXTON,  
*Police Commissioner.*



JACOB HESS,  
*Treasurer, Police Board.*



## JOHN B. SEXTON,

POLICE COMMISSIONER.

Commissioner SEXTON is forty-one years of age; he was born in the City of New York and educated in its public schools. After leaving school he went into the mineral water business with his father and in a few years succeeded to the sole control of the business, which he enlarged extensively. He retired from business to accept the appointment of Under Sheriff for the County of New York. He served in this position under Sheriffs Grant, Flack, Sickels, Gorman and Clancey. Sheriff Clancey died after serving two months of his term and Governor Roswell P. Flower appointed Mr. Sexton Sheriff, which position he filled creditably for the balance of the year 1894. On January 1, 1898, he was appointed by Mayor Van Wyck as a Police Commissioner. Mr. Sexton is and has been the Tammany Hall leader of the Nineteenth Assembly District since the year 1891, and is also a very active member of the Democratic Club.

Commissioner Sexton, who is one of the popular young leaders of the Democratic party in this city, is a gentleman of rare tact and good judgment. He can always be depended upon where the interests of his district and the city-at-large are concerned, and has a quiet, sincere way of doing things which commands the confidence and respect of all who know him.

## HENRY E. ABELL,

POLICE COMMISSIONER.

HENRY E. ABELL was born in Esperance, Schoharie County, New York, June 25, 1837. He is a descendant from a well-known New England family, on the side of his father—William Bliss Abell—who was a native of Connecticut. His mother was a daughter of William McCarthy, an Irishman, who refueged from Cork during the Rebellion of 1798 and came to the United States. Mr. Abell, whose early life was full of hardships and privations, was left an orphan at the age of fourteen, and for the following six years he supported himself as best he could. With that self-reliance and energy, however, which is found in all good Irish and New England blood, he made his way, and alone deserves the credit for a career which can be studied to advantage by any American youth. From a clerk in a country store in Western New York he entered the employ of a bookseller in Albany,

whom he afterwards left to take a position in a bank in the same city.

In the latter place he saved enough money to enable him to carry out his desire for a better education.

He resigned from the bank and entered the Delaware Literary Institute in Franklin, N. Y. From there he went to the Columbian University, Washington, D. C., where he finished his general education.

Mr. Abell's life from this point has been an exceedingly active, industrious and successful one. He read law after leaving college, became an editor of a newspaper in 1859 in Delaware County, and took a most aggressive part in the campaign that resulted in the election of President Lincoln. When the war broke out Mr. Abell went to Washington and was sworn into service in defense of the Capitol. He was commissioned by Secretary Chase to sign the first issue of Government Bonds to meet the war expenses and also was assigned to guard and hospital duty when not engaged in the Treasury Department.

In 1864, because of poor health, he resigned his position and returned to his native place, where he consolidated two newspapers under the name of *Schoharie-Union*. For the next five years Mr. Abell was the editor and publisher of the paper and although his office was attacked and he barely escaped being killed because of his loyalty to the Union and support of President Lincoln, he never wavered or changed the policy of his paper.

In 1859 Alonzo B. Cornell appointed Mr. Abell Deputy Surveyor of the Port. Later he was appointed by ex-President—then Collector—Arthur, of the Port, to prosecute violations of the navigation laws. In this capacity he succeeded in putting a stop to a system of fraud that had long been practiced in the registration of vessels.

In 1879, when Mr. Cornell became Governor of the State, he made Mr. Abell his private secretary, and held that position during the Governor's term. In 1894 he was elected to the Assembly by the largest plurality ever received by a candidate in his district. In 1896 he was re-elected to the Legislature and served with credit to the State and his party.

As to his qualifications for Police Commissioner it is only necessary to refer to the above record, which speaks for itself.

## MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

CHARLES H. KNOX,

PRESIDENT OF THE MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

CHARLES H. KNOX was born in the City of New York on February 20, 1852, and is now forty-six years of age.

He belongs to a Colonial family and his ancestors took part in the Revolution.

He was graduated from Columbia College in 1872 and also the same year was graduated from the Law School of the University of the City of New York.

In 1876, in conjunction with Henry E. Woodward, he formed his present law firm of Knox & Woodward.

In 1884 he ran for Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, but was defeated.

In 1891 he was appointed a School Commissioner by Mayor Grant; in January, 1894, he was elected President of the Board of Education; in November, 1894, he was reappointed a School Commissioner by Mayor Gilroy, and in January, 1895, was re-elected President of the Board of Education, which office he resigned in June, 1895.

On the 1st of January, 1898, he was appointed by Mayor Van Wyck a Municipal Civil Service Commissioner and was elected by his colleagues the President of the Commission.

He is a member of the Bar Association of the City of New York and of the State and American Bar Associations; also of the Lawyers', Manhattan, Lotos and Democratic Clubs.

WILLIAM N. DYKMAN,

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSIONER.

WILLIAM N. DYKMAN was born in the Village of Cold Spring, on-the-Hudson, in 1854.

In 1871 he was appointed a Cadet in the U. S. Military Academy at West Point, and after his graduation, in 1875, was assigned to the Twenty-second U. S. Infantry, stationed at Fort Brady.



CHARLES H. KNOX  
PRESIDENT—MUNICIPAL  
CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION



LEE PHILLIPS  
SECRETARY—MUNICIPAL  
CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION



W.N. DYKMAN  
COMMISSIONER—MUNICIPAL  
CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

He took part in the campaign against the Sioux Indians that followed the Custer massacre in 1876, and after another year in the army—during which he saw considerable service—resigned to take up the study of law. In 1877 he entered the office of W. H. Robertson, and after a course of study and reading was admitted to the bar in Brooklyn.

Mr. Dykman, who has been in active practice since, is now a member of the well-known law firm of Bergen & Dykman, and has conducted much of the important litigation for the firm. Among the cases that attracted attention in which he was successful was the litigation of the New York and Brooklyn Bridge Trustees to secure adequate terminal facilities in New York City. Mr. Dykman is a member of many clubs and societies in Brooklyn. He is a man of fine social qualities, and this, in addition to his military and legal training, together with a taste for good politics, has made him one of the popular public figures of Greater New York.

## ROBERT E. DEYO,

MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSIONER.



ROBERT E. DEYO was born in Newburgh, N. Y., on August 19, 1843. He attended the public schools of his native place and later entered Princeton University, where he was graduated in the class of 1864.

He then took up the study of law and took the course in the Albany Law School, from which he was graduated in 1865. He was admitted to the Bar the same year and returned to New York, where he was engaged in active practice for over a year.

In September, 1866, Mr. Deyo came to New York and entered the office of David Dudley Field and Dudley Field as a clerk. After a short period in the above employ he went into practice for himself and continued in this way until 1873, when he again became connected with David Dudley Field under the name of Field & Deyo. Mr. Deyo was associated thereafter with Mr. Field, and in all the years they were together there grew out of them an ideal law partnership, an unique friendship, which was only broken by the death of Mr. Field.

Mr. Deyo is now the senior member of the firm of Deyo & Bauerdorf, and, despite the fact that their practice is an extensive and valuable one, Mr. Deyo has found time to take more than a passing interest in public affairs. He has never sought a public office, but has, nevertheless, served the City and State on occasions where the work involved required men of the highest character and judgment. Mr. Deyo was one of the members of the Constitutional Convention in 1894, and his appointment as a Civil Service Commissioner in the same year was a slight recognition of the public services he had heretofore rendered. Mr. Deyo is a member of the Democratic and Manhattan Clubs, the Alumni of Princeton University, the New York Historical Society and the Huguenot Society of America.

### LEE PHILLIPS,

#### SECRETARY CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

LEE PHILLIPS, the Secretary and Executive Officer of the Civil Service Commission, was born in Rensselaer County, New York State, where his boyhood days were spent on his father's farm. He went to Troy, where, after studying law for three years in the office of the well known lawyers R. A. & F. J. Parmenter, was admitted, upon reaching twenty-one years of age, to the Bar. He began his practice as first assistant to the Corporation Counsel of Troy, and although he soon became one of the leading young lawyers of that city, he always had a latent desire to try his fortune in a new and broader field, and acting upon this desire, came to New York in 1880.

Mr. Phillips's career in this city was successful from the start. His knowledge of civil and municipal law which he brought with him, a mental equipment of a high order, developed by close application, soon won him spurs and a prominent place in the legal profession.

Although never an applicant for public office he attracted attention from the outside by his ability. In 1886 Mayor Grace tendered him the appointment to the position which he now holds, and which he has filled since that time with the exception of an interval of one year under Mayor Grant, and two years under Mayor Strong.

It is needless to say that Mr. Phillips has discharged his duties to the satisfaction of the Mayors under whom he has

served. More than that, he has discharged these duties to the satisfaction of a critical press and public as well.

Mr. Phillips's position is one of which there can always be a close estimate kept of the quality and amount of work performed. The records of his office are kept so that they be examined by the public at any time, and he is always on hand to further any examination necessary. Coming in contact, as he does, with people in every walk of life, no public official stands higher. Courteous and obliging to every one who does business with the Civil Service Board, carrying the same qualities in social life, it is not too much to say that he comes as near the ideal public official and gentleman as any one ever meets or cares to meet.

Mr. Phillips is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, the Colonial Club and the West End Association, and is just as popular in these bodies as he is as a city official.

His name is identified with the Civil Service movement from one end of the country to the other, and he is frequently quoted as being one of the best informed men on this subject in the United States.



## THE NEW EAST RIVER BRIDGE.

The New East River Bridge is now sufficiently in evidence to furnish the public with a few facts concerning the work already completed and under way. At the present writing the tower foundations on the New York side are practically completed, and on the Brooklyn side about three-fourths finished. On both sides the anchorage is one-fourth completed, and when this work is finally finished and passed upon the work of stringing the cable will be begun.

The approach to the New York end of the bridge, which will exceed the approach to the Brooklyn Bridge by over 600 feet, will follow the south side of Delancey street thirteen blocks before it comes to the street level at Clinton street. On the Brooklyn side it will follow a line parallel with South Sixth street to Berry street. From there it will extend diagonally across South Fifth street to Bedford avenue, and taking in an approach from South Fourth street to Broadway the bridge will have an approach of 2,450 feet, which is also over 600 feet longer than the Brooklyn Bridge approach on that side. The span between the towers will not be materially increased in the new bridge, the difference being less than 5 feet. Taken as a whole the new bridge will therefore be over 1,200 feet longer than the Brooklyn Bridge. The width of the bridge will be 118 feet (33 feet wider than the present bridge), and the towers 135 feet above the river at the centre, which is about the same as the Brooklyn Bridge.

The law which provided for the building of the present bridge was passed by the Legislature in 1895 and went into effect May 27 of that year. The act required the Mayors of both cities to each appoint three persons, who, including themselves, should compose a Commission to build a bridge, the cost (which is now closely estimated at \$12,000,000, three millions less than the Brooklyn Bridge), to be equally divided between the two cities, over the East river, from Broadway, in Brooklyn, to Grand street, in New York.

Although the above terminals and course of approaches were of necessity changed and modified to their present location, this change will in nowise interfere with or inconvenience the travel



from either city. The present location covers practically the same territory as originally laid out and will call for the same amount and character of travel. What effect the new bridge will have on the densely populated East Side district is at present a matter of speculation. Whether its inhabitants will take advantage of the new means of travel and migrate to the suburbs of Brooklyn and Queens Boroughs is a puzzle to the citizen who has studied the characteristics of the East Side residents. In either event, however, it is certain that the new bridge will not only be of great general benefit to the community, but will also, by the character of its travel and the changes which will follow in its wake, necessarily improve the living conditions and the property surroundings of what is now the most deplorable section of Greater New York.

## LEWIS NIXON,

PRESIDENT, EAST RIVER BRIDGE COMMISSION.

LEWIS NIXON was born in 1861 at Leesburg, Virginia, and after receiving a public school education, was appointed a cadet-midshipman, at the United States Naval Academy, by General Eppa Hunton, then Representative in Congress from Virginia.

Mr. Nixon was graduated at the head of his class in the Naval Academy in 1882. He then went to England and took a course in naval architecture and marine engineering at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich. During his stay in Europe he was assigned by the Naval Department of the United States to visit the leading ship and armor building plants in England and France. In 1884 he was appointed to the Construction Corps of the United States Navy, and a year later was graduated from the Royal Naval College. Mr. Nixon's first work upon his return from Europe was in connection with the building of the "Chicago" and "Boston." His knowledge of naval and mechanical architecture in this connection resulted in his being ordered to serve on various Boards, where he was thus, at the beginning, prominently identified with the policy and details of modern naval reconstruction. He was appointed to the staff of the Chief Constructor of the Navy, serving as Superintending Constructor at Cramp's shipyard, the New York Navy Yard and later was detailed by the Chief Constructor in the spring of 1890 to design the battleships afterwards named the "Indiana," "Massachusetts" and "Oregon."



JAMES W. BOYLE,  
VICE PRESIDENT



SMITH E. LANE  
SECRETARY



LEWIS WICK  
PRESIDENT



JULIAN D. FAIRCHILD  
TREASURER



JOHN H. WEBER  
COMMISSIONER



JOHN H. WEBER  
COMMISSIONER

NEW EAST RIVER BRIDGE COMMISSIONERS

The above-named battleships, which are everywhere acknowledged to be the finest fighting machines of 10,000 tons displacement in existence, were built after plans made by Mr. Nixon in ninety days.

After the designs of the above battleships were made, Mr. Nixon resigned from the Navy to accept the position of Superintending Constructor at Cramp's shipyard. He remained in this capacity until the battleships were launched, and then resigned to open a shipyard of his own. Mr. Nixon's plant, which is at Elizabeth, N. J., has turned out in the short time he has been in business for himself, the Gunboat "Annapolis," the "Josephine," the U. S. S. "Vixen" and "Mangrove," and the submarine torpedo boat "Holland."

Both outside and inside the service Mr. Nixon's connection with the United States Navy has been of an unique character, and there is probably no one else in this country who possesses so much specific knowledge, combined with a general all-round experience in naval matters. He was graduated as a line officer, became a member of a staff corps, designed and built ships, and as a private citizen still did work for the Navy Department.

Mr. Nixon is a member of the Tammany Society, the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers, the Chamber of Commerce, a Trustee of Webb's Academy and Home for Ship-builders, a member of the Democratic and Press Clubs, the Richmond County Club, the Army and Navy Club of Washington, and the Rittenhouse Club of Philadelphia.

#### JULIAN D. FAIRCHILD.

JULIAN D. FAIRCHILD, President of the Kings County Trust Company, was for some years chairman of its Executive Committee prior to his election to his present position. He is also treasurer of the New East River Bridge and a director of the Bedford Bank of Brooklyn and the Edison Electric Light Company of the same city. He has been a resident of Brooklyn since 1875. In 1895 he was offered the Democratic nomination for Mayor, but his business interests would not permit his acceptance. He is Vice-President of the Brooklyn Central Dispensary and is a member of the Brooklyn, Montauk and Dyker Meadow Golf Clubs. He is also a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce and the New York Produce Exchange. He was born in Stratford, Conn., April 17, 1850, and at thirteen years of age en-

tered the employ of a large New Haven hardware manufacturing company, remaining with this company for about three years, occupying the positions of office boy, entry clerk and assistant bookkeeper.

During these years he saved his money and at the age of seventeen started in the tea, coffee and spice business for himself, with a capital of about \$400. After remaining in this business for a short time he sold out and went into the agricultural business, and four years later changing to the manufacture of commercial fertilizers as secretary of the Quinipiac Fertilizer Company of New Haven and New London, Conn. He sold out his interest in this company in 1874 and became connected with the E. Frank Coe Fertilizer Company in New York City and eventually became the president of the company. In 1894 he disposed of his interest in this company and is now giving his attention to the Kings County Trust Company.

## JAMES W. BOYLE,

VICE-PRESIDENT EAST RIVER BRIDGE COMMISSION.

JAMES W. BOYLE was born in the City of New York May 14, 1845. His education was received at Mechanics' Institute, and he was, through the death of his father, compelled at the age of fifteen to assume charge of his large trucking business. Being progressive and enterprising, he entered the wholesale oyster business at the age of seventeen. The stripling lad, by perseverance and energy, soon stood in the front ranks of the trade, and numbered amongst his patrons the finest hotels and restaurants, not only in New York City, but throughout the entire country.

At an early age he took an active interest in politics and allied himself with the Tammany Hall organization. Recognizing his loyalty and ability, he was elected Chairman of Tammany Hall Committee, Ninth Assembly District, in 1892, and which, through reapportionment, is now the Seventh Assembly District. He has, through hard and persistent work, redeemed it from the Republican party and made it one of the strongest Democratic districts. His faithful services in the cause of Democracy were acknowledged by Mayor Van Wyck, who honored him by appointment as one of the New East River Bridge Commissioners, of which body he is Vice-President.

He has a large circle of social as well as political friends and

is a member of the Democratic, Manhattan and New York Athletic Clubs. †

### SMITH EDWARD LANE.

SMITH EDWARD LANE was born in the City of New York on the 22d of July, 1829. He was descended on his mother's side from a Huguenot refugee nobleman, who settled in New York City about the year 1685, and on his father's side from an Englishman, who came to this country about the year 1665.

At the age of fourteen he entered the University of the City of New York and was graduated there in 1848. In June, 1898, at the recent annual meeting of the alumni of the University, representing the survivors of his class, he delivered the semi-centennial address. Mr. Lane was admitted to the Bar of New York in 1852, and has since been a practising lawyer in that city, where he has always resided.

Mr. Lane has been actively engaged in politics since 1852, having been identified with the Democratic party and frequently a delegate to its State conventions from the City of New York. He is an old member of the Society of Tammany or Columbian Order and a member of the General Committee of Tammany Hall for nearly thirty years. He was appointed a Commissioner of Parks of the City of New York in 1878 and held the office for five years. In this capacity he became well known by displaying two traits of character that are well fitted for such a position—activity and sound judgment. In January, 1898, Mayor Van Wyck appointed him as one of the Commissioners of the New East River Bridge, and at the organization he was elected its Secretary, and is now actively engaged in furthering the work of the construction of the bridge.

For services rendered to the United States of Venezuela in 1887 the President of that Republic conferred upon him the order of El Busto del Libertador, of the class of Officer, and in 1889, for further services, he was advanced to the higher class of Commander. He was also made an honorary foreign member of the Government institution, "La Academia Nacional de la Historia," of Venezuela. He has traveled extensively in this country and in Europe, and possesses the polish that comes from having "seen the cities of many men." He is an old and active member of the Union Club of the Borough of Manhattan, of the Delta Phi Club, of the New York Historical Society, and of many other kindred

institutions. His family, on both the paternal and maternal sides, having continuously resided on the Island of Manhattan for more than two hundred years—a remarkable case—he may claim to be a genuine New Yorker.

### THOMAS S. MOORE,

NEW EAST RIVER BRIDGE COMMISSIONER.

THOMAS S. MOORE, Commissioner of the New East River Bridge, was born in Newburgh, N. Y., in 1842. He was graduated from the Lawrence, Mass., Scientific School, and later was assistant to Prof. E. M. Hosford, the Rumford Professor of Chemistry at Harvard University.

In the year 1860 he came to New York and entered the office of Judge Fullerton. He studied law while he attended to his clerical duties, and in the year 1863 was graduated and admitted to the Bar.

Mr. Moore, who has been in active practice ever since, and is now senior member of a well-known law firm in this City, represents as counsellor some of the leading corporations in Greater New York.

The success which he has attained in winning important cases involving fine points of law, and his record as an Assistant District Attorney in Kings County, has given him a high standing both in official and private circles.

Mr. Moore, who has always shown public spirit and enthusiasm concerning city works and improvements, was appointed an East River Bridge Commissioner by Mayor Van Wyck early in 1898.

Mr. Moore is a member of the Century, University, Lawyers', Brooklyn, Hamilton, Rockaway Hunt and Brooklyn Riding and Driving Clubs, and the New York Bar Association.

### JOHN W. WEBER,

EAST RIVER BRIDGE COMMISSIONER.

JOHN W. WEBER was born in Kingston, N. Y., in 1851. He was educated in the public schools of his native place, where he remained long enough to equip himself for—which has since proven to be—a fine, successful business career.

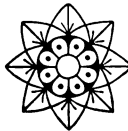
In 1881 Mr. Weber removed to Brooklyn and embarked in the brewing business with William Ulmer and John F. Becker, of the William Ulmer Brewery, continuing the business association up to the present time.

From 1889 to 1895 Mr. Weber was a member of the Brooklyn Board of Education, and in his capacity as such was instrumental in obtaining much needed school accommodation of the Eighteenth, Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth Wards of that city.

In 1892 he was one of the Democratic electors which made Mr. Cleveland President of the United States.

In January, 1898, his standing as a citizen and ability as a business man were recognized by Mayor Van Wyck, who appointed him a member of the New East River Bridge Commission.

Mr. Weber is a member of the Bushwick Club, Parkway Driving Club, Arion Society and the Democratic Club of New York.



## THE EXAMINING BOARD OF PLUMBERS.

The Examining Board of Plumbers was created (chap. 602, Laws of 1892, and chap. 622, Laws of 1894) for the purpose of examining all applicants desiring to become employing or master plumbers.

The Board is composed of five members, two of them being *ex officio*. One of the *ex officio* members is by law Chief Inspector of Plumbing, Lighting and Ventilation in the Department of Buildings. The other *ex officio* member is Chief Engineer of the Department of Sewers.

The Board meets three days a week and holds sessions at which applicants are examined. For this examination a fee of \$5 is charged, which is turned over to the City. The first meeting under the present Board was held March 1, 1898. Since that date the Board has examined 248 applicants.

### JOHN RENEHAN,

#### PRESIDENT EXAMINING BOARD OF PLUMBERS.

JOHN RENEHAN was born in Ireland forty-eight years ago. He came to New York with his parents when a child, and received a good public school education in this city. For the past thirty-five years Mr. Renehan has made New York his business home, and in that time he has developed from a plumbers' apprentice into one of the most expert master workmen and authorities in his trade. Much of the important work required in his line for hospitals, colleges and schools, both in and out of the city, has been done under his plans and supervision, and the attention he attracted because of this work has given him a high standing in other walks.

His appointment, therefore, as a member of the Board of Plumbers was a natural one, and his election to the Presidency of the Board a further recognition of his executive ability.

Previous to the consolidation of Greater New York Mr. Renehan was for one year President of the Village of Far Rockaway, two years a Village Trustee, and five years a member of





JOHN RENEHAN  
PRESIDENT



JAMES E. MCGOVERN  
SECRETARY



EDWARD HALEY  
TREASURER

EXAMINING BOARD OF PLUMBERS.

the Health Board of that place. Mr. Renehan is a member of the Master Plumbers' Association of New York, the Mohawk Hose of Far Rockaway, and a Tammany Hall Democrat in the Twenty-ninth Assembly District.

### EDWARD HALEY,

TREASURER EXAMINING BOARD OF PLUMBERS.

EDWARD HALEY was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1855. He attended the public schools and St. Joseph's Roman Catholic School in that city, and, after leaving the latter institution, was apprenticed to the plumbing trade.

After learning his trade in all its branches, he worked for a number of the best firms in that line in Brooklyn. Desiring to go into business for himself, however, he opened up an establishment of his own and has been successfully engaged as an employing plumber since.

Mr. Haley, who joined the Democratic party in 1876, is a member of the Ninth Ward Democratic Club in Brooklyn, and has been prominently identified with his party for a number of years.

He was appointed a member of the Examining Board of Plumbers on July 13, 1898.

### JAMES E. MCGOVERN,

SECRETARY EXAMINING BOARD OF PLUMBERS.

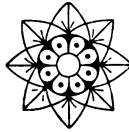
JAMES E. MCGOVERN was born in Greenwich, Conn., July 4, 1858. He attended the public schools there until 1872. In that year he came to New York and entered the plumbing trade as an apprentice. He served four years in this capacity and attended evening school during sessions of same for that period.

After learning his trade he became interested in trade associations and in this connection has held several important positions, among them being President of the New York City Association of Journeymen Plumbers, which he held for two terms. He was also at one time a member of the Examining Board of Plumbers' National Association.

In 1893 Mayor Gilroy appointed him a member of the Examining Board of Plumbers, and in February, 1898, he was reap-

pointed to the same position by Mayor Van Wyck. Apart from any official position he has held, Mr. McGovern has, since he became a journeyman, always had a responsible place in the active work connected with his trade, and has been and is at present employed as foreman on some of New York's largest buildings.

In politics Mr. McGovern is a Democrat. He is a member of the Cherokee Club of the Twenty-eighth Assembly District, in which he has been a resident for twelve years.



## PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR.

The office of Public Administrator of New York is conducted for the purpose of protecting the interests of creditors and next of kin in cases of intestacy where no relatives reside in the County.

The City derives a commission of 5 per cent. on all amounts collected by the Bureau up to \$2,500, and a commission of 2½ per cent. on all amounts exceeding that sum. No other charges are made by the Bureau and no disbursements are made, except for the necessary expenses of administration, there being no fees or allowances. Large sums are annually paid by this Bureau into the City Treasury for the benefit of the unknown next of kin. These remain to a large extent unclaimed and the City derives the benefit of the interest thereon, aside from the commissions above mentioned.

During the first six months of the year 1898, \$187,529.40 have been collected, and \$158,517.50 have been disbursed.

Under the new Charter the jurisdiction of the Bureau has been extended to take in the Borough of The Bronx. It formerly had jurisdiction only over The City of New York proper.

### WILLIAM M. HOES,

#### PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR.

WILLIAM M. HOES was born at Kinderhook, Columbia County, New York; attended the Kinderhook Academy, was graduated from Williams College in 1861; later attended the Columbia College Law School, and was admitted to the Bar thereafter and has been engaged in active practice until his appointment as Public Administrator.

Mr. Hoes is of Holland Dutch descent, his father, who died at Kinderhook, spoke the Holland Dutch language.

He is a member and Past Master of Kane Lodge, No. 454, F. & A. M.; one of the organizers of the Holland Society; a member of the Down Town, Manhattan and Democratic Clubs, and of the Association of the Bar. In politics Mr. Hoes is a Democrat.

## WILLIAM B. DAVENPORT,

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR—BROOKLYN.



WILLIAM B. DAVENPORT was born in the Borough of Manhattan March 10, 1847. He is descended on his father's side from Rev. John Davenport, who founded the New Haven Colony in 1638, and on his mother's side from Joris Van Alst, who emigrated from Utrecht in the Netherlands, and settled at Flushing Bay in 1636.

In September, 1848, Mr. Davenport's father removed to Brooklyn, where he

has since resided.

He was educated at the Brooklyn Polytechnic and was a member of the Class of 1867 of Yale College. In 1887 he received the honorary degree of Master of Arts from Yale University.

He read law and was admitted to the Bar of the State of New York in 1870. He has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession since that time.

He was appointed Public Administrator of the County of Kings in February, 1889, and reappointed in March, 1894, for a term not yet expired.

He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1894 and served as a member of the Committee on Cities and on Corporations. He is a Trustee of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences and its Treasurer; a Trustee of the Peoples' Trust Company; a Trustee of the Polhemus Memorial Clinic and its President; a Trustee of the Kings County Jeffersonian Association and its President; a Director of the American District Telegraph Company; a Director of the Brooklyn New England Society and its President; an ex-President of the Long Island Yale-Alumni Association and of the Polytechnic Association.

He is a member of University and Yale Clubs in the Borough of Manhattan, and of Brooklyn, Hamilton, Crescent Athletic and Polytechnic Clubs, in the Borough of Brooklyn.

He is a member of the New York Bar Association, Society of the Colonial Wars and Sons of the Revolution.

He resides at No. 201 Washington Park, in the Borough of Brooklyn.

## COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE.

WILLIAM SOHMER,

COUNTY CLERK.

WILLIAM SOHMER was born at Wurtemberg, Germany, on May 26, 1852. He was scarcely three months old when his father, who was a physician and mayor of his native town, died. He left a widow with eight children. In 1858 the family emigrated to America and settled in this city.

Young Sohmer was sent to the public schools and also to Dr. Minrath's Academy on Second avenue, where he specially pursued the study of mathematics and foreign languages.

It was planned by the family that William should prepare himself for the medical profession, but their means were too limited to enable him to prosecute his studies, and he took up the trade of a piano-maker. For four years he worked at his trade and acquired considerable expertness as a mechanic. At the end of that period it was deemed advisable by the family that in addition to having acquired a trade William should take up some mercantile pursuit.

Accordingly, in 1872, he entered the insurance business. He established an agency in the populous section of the city, and within a few years his office transacted an enormous volume of annual business. The reputation he gained in the insurance field soon induced the leading insurance corporations to eagerly compete for Mr. Sohmer's services.

Mr. Sohmer's entrance into the field of active politics dates back to the year 1889, when he was made the candidate for the Assembly in the Tenth District. Representative citizens organized a movement in his behalf. In a call which they issued they described the man of their choice as follows:

"He is not a pronounced partisan nor a politician, but simply an intelligent and public-spirited citizen of firm character and high motives, who would represent the true interests of the people."

Mr. Sohmer served three successive terms in the Assembly, being re-elected by increased majorities each time, and left an enviable record. His Anti-Pinkerton bill, which became a law,



WILLIAM SOHMER



GEO. H FAHRBACH

won him the lasting gratitude of the labor element. He voted for the Saxton Ballot Reform bill, and was highly commended for his courageous course by the press and the public.

At the end of his third term he was made a Deputy Tax Commissioner. To secure the latter office he was obliged to pass a difficult civil service examination. He came out first among sixteen competitors. He was appointed in 1893 and held the office until 1896, when he resigned to accept the nomination for Register.

His management of the Register's Office is generally acknowledged to have been business-like and efficient in the highest degree.

To those who know Mr. Sohmer intimately, he sizes up well as a man of character and capacity. He is readily to be ranked among the higher type of public men. He possesses strong intellectual qualities, a firm and upright character, and that public experience which fits him for positions requiring executive ability of a higher order.

Mr. Sohmer married in 1872 and has four children. He is a member of the Arion, the Eickenkranz, Beethoven, Leiderkranz, New York Turn Verein, Century Wheelmen, Democratic Club, and a large number of other associations.

#### GEORGE H. FAHRBACH.

GEORGE H. FAHRBACH was born in New York City on the 1st day of February, 1863. He entered public life at the age of twenty-three; was educated in the common schools of New York City.

His first position was that of Recording Clerk, from 1886 to 1888, under County Clerk James A. Flack; in 1888 he received the appointment of Chief Application Clerk of the Excise Board and served under Commissioner Charles H. Woodman until 1890, when County Clerk P. Joseph Scully appointed him Equity Clerk of the Supreme Court, which place he held until January 1, 1898, when County Clerk William Sohmer appointed him Deputy County Clerk. Mr. Fahrbach is married and has one child.



## SHERIFF'S OFFICE.

THOMAS J. DUNN,

SHERIFF OF NEW YORK COUNTY.

The subject of this sketch is an interesting study. Interesting to the curious phrenologist, who is fond of weighing up fine characteristics and shaping them to see how near he comes to Nature's estimate. The world-at-large, however, needs no one to tell it what manner of man the Sheriff of New York County is, for he is what artists would call an "easy study." There is nothing about him that is not as clear as crystal, and there has been nothing in his life that does not bear this out. Mr. Dunn has lived up to himself at every stage of his career, and that career up to date is about as follows :

He was born forty-eight years ago in Clonmel, Ireland, and he comes from good Tipperary stock. His parents were well-to-do, and he received a good education in English and mathematics in the national schools of his native land. His imagination saw America, however, so he landed in New York one fine day about thirty years ago. His first work in the new land was done on a farm. He soon found something better, however, and joining a firm of stone-cutters learned the trade, in which he has since carved his way to a fortune. When he had time to take an interest in politics, he joined Tammany Hall and became the leader of that organization in the old Twentieth District, in 1891. When the districts were re-arranged in 1895, and parts of the Twentieth and Twenty-second were consolidated with the Twenty-sixth, there was no one but Mr. Dunn thought of for the leadership. Up in his district every other man gives a different reason for his popularity. The phrenologist says that this means that the foundation of the Sheriff's character is *heart*, and with it is linked a combination of qualities which are not common in one man. Some of these qualities are simplicity, honesty and reliability. Combine with these the general qualities of humor, cheerfulness, a romantic and a poetic temperament and the picture is one of a man the world likes to look upon.

Examples of the use the Sheriff has made of his natural gifts are on every hand. His friends (no limit) say that it would



**THOMAS J. DUNN**  
SHERIFF OF NEW YORK COUNTY



**HENRY P. MULVANY**  
UNDER SHERIFF

take a force of recording angels to write his kind acts, and that his flashes of wit and humor would make an entertaining book.

Is it any wonder, then, when he was elected Sheriff of the County of New York he polled more votes than both of the other candidates? The wonder is that the other candidates consented to run.

## HENRY P. MULVANY,

### UNDER SHERIFF.

HENRY P. MULVANY was born in New York City in 1852. He attended the public schools of this city, and after a short period, in which he served as a messenger boy, learned the steam and gas fitting trade.

In 1874 Mr. Mulvany was appointed a Keeper in the Sheriff's Office, under Sheriff Connor. In 1878 he was made a Clerk to Deputy Sheriff, under Bernard Reilly, and remained in this capacity during different administrations up to 1891, when he was appointed Deputy Sheriff.

In 1897 he was made Acting Warden of the New York County Jail, and in January of this year was appointed Under Sheriff.

Mr. Mulvany is not only thoroughly familiar with his present duties, but his general knowledge of the workings of other City Departments has made him a valuable City official.

Apart from his official duties Mr. Mulvany has found time to associate himself with a number of fraternal societies and political clubs, in all of which he is popular and takes a prominent part. Among these organizations are the A. O. U. W., of which he is Past Master; Exalted Ruler of Lodge No. 1, B. P. O. E.; member of the Democratic Club and Tammany Hall, and Secretary of the Tammany Central Association.

## PATRICK H. PICKETT,

### WARDEN NEW YORK COUNTY JAIL.

PATRICK H. PICKETT was born in New York City in 1842. He received a common school education, and when he was old enough to fight for his country, enlisted in the Tenth Regiment,

the 10th New York Volunteers, and went to the front.

He fought in the battles of Bull Run and Fredericksburg, and after the war returned to New York and became

a member of the Police force. He was appointed on the force in 1865, five years later was made a Sergeant, and a few years later was promoted to a Captain.

He remained in the above capacity for about twenty years, serving under eight Superintendents of Police and doing efficient Police work in ten precincts.

Captain Pickett was appointed Warden of Ludlow Street Jail early in 1898, and since his appointment has conducted the office in a thoroughly business-like manner, to the satisfaction of the public and the heads of the City Government with whom he has official relations.



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## COMMISSIONER OF JURORS.

CHARLES WELDE,  
COMMISSIONER OF JURORS.



CHARLES WELDE was born in Stuttgart, Germany, on March 22, 1843, and attended school there until eleven years old, when he came with his father to this country in 1854, and settled in this city. At an early age he was apprenticed to the sash and blind branch of the carpentering trade; while learning his trade he was also educating himself by attending night school. In 1865, being then twenty-two years old, Mr. Welde went into business, and almost at once established himself in a prosperous trade; from that time until he retired from business in 1888 it is probable that he furnished more material in his line toward building up Harlem than any living man; he built also, and that very extensively.

He was appointed Police Justice by Mayor Edson in 1884, and was reappointed by Mayor Grant in 1892, and served with credit until legislated out of office through change of politics. He was appointed Commissioner of Jurors by Mayor Van Wyck, which position he holds at present. He is leader of the Thirty-first Assembly District, a member of the Sagamore Club, Democratic Club, and a member of the Tammany Hall Executive Committee.

H. W. GRAY,  
SPECIAL COMMISSIONER OF JURORS.



H. W. GRAY was born in New York City in 1839. He was educated at private schools and the New York University, after which he entered the shipping business, in which he remained for eight years.

In 1891 Mr. Gray was appointed a Park Commissioner and served the city in that capacity for two years. In 1893 he was made a Fire Commissioner, but resigned a year before Mayor Strong assumed office. In May, 1896, he was appointed Special Commissioner of Jurors.

Apart from and previous to any official positions he has held, Mr. Gray has always been active in a business sense, and is now and has been a prominent member of the Stock Exchange for many years.

Mr. Gray is a gentleman who possesses strong social qualities, and in this respect has gratified his taste by becoming a member of a number of the best clubs in New York. Among the clubs of which he is a member are the Union, Knickerbocker, Century, Psi Upsilon and Metropolitan Clubs.

In politics he is and always has been a Democrat.





## REGISTER'S OFFICE.

### ISAAC FROMME.



ISAAC FROMME was born in New York City August 4, 1854, and after being graduated from Grammar School No. 20, in Chrystie street, in 1869, entered the College of the City of New York, whence he was graduated in 1874. Then determining on adopting the legal profession he entered Columbia Law School and at the same time served in the office of a law firm in the city, thus acquiring at once a knowledge of the theoretical and practical details of his chosen profession. He completed his studies at Columbia in 1876 and at once entered on his profession, in which from the first day he has been successful. He now, after nearly a quarter of a century's active business enjoys a large and lucrative practice and numbers among his clients the largest business and mercantile houses in this city, including large real estate interests.

His predecessor was hampered by the Reform Administration in the discharge of the duties of his office, but with the co-operation and assistance of a friendly administration Mr. Fromme was enabled to dispose of 6,000 unrecorded deeds and mortgages and 3,500 satisfaction pieces, thus enabling him to keep up with the daily work of the office and returning papers in twenty-four and forty-eight hours. Register Fromme has made the office adapt itself to the convenience and interests of the lawyers and real estate men who do business with said office. As a result of his labors Mr. Fromme has received almost daily congratulatory letters from distinguished lawyers and others interested in the affairs of the Register's Office. This was effectively voiced in an editorial in *The Record and Guide* of February 5, 1898, which said: "Real estate men and lawyers are already commenting with satisfaction upon the administration of the new Register, Mr. Isaac Fromme. He has in great measure reorganized the Department, in addition to establishing a very much higher standard of requirement for his force than has hitherto prevailed. We are able to vouch for the fact that now, for the first time within our knowl-

edge of thirty years, the work of the office is completely finished every day, so that nothing is carried over. This is a great convenience for lawyers and others. It proves what was stated in these columns when Mr. Fromme was nominated, that the Register's Office can only be conducted by some one intimately acquainted, as Mr. Fromme is, with the requirements of the legal and real estate professions. Mr. Fromme is one of the good results of the late election."

Mr. Fromme is a prominent Mason. He is a member of Hope Lodge No. 244, F. & A. M., was last District Deputy of 5,162 Masons, and has just been appointed Grand Marshal of the Grand Lodge of Masons of the State of New York. Is Past Grand Master of the Lodge of Perfection, Scottish Rite Masons; a member of all the Scottish Rite bodies and of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of Mount Horeb Lodge, Free Sons of Israel, No. 61, is the Past President of Zion Lodge No. 2 of the Independent Order of B'nai Brith; is an ex-Governor of the Home for Aged Hebrews, at Yonkers; is a member of the West Side Association and the West End Club, the Progress Club, and also of Mount Sinai Hospital, Montefiore Home, the German Society of New York and the Elizabeth Home. He is also a member of the City College Club, of the Columbian Order or Tammany Society, the Democratic Club; is a member of the Committee on Municipal Affairs and of the Executive Committee of Tammany Hall, on the Committee on Organization of the Nineteenth and Twenty-first Assembly Districts, a member of the Pontiac and Narragansett Clubs, and organized the Pontiac Building Company and the Narragansett Building Company. He is also very popular with the principals of the public schools of the City of New York and persons interested in public school education, in which he has always taken an active interest. He has a host of warm personal friends and a strong following of distinguished citizens.

Register Fromme is fortunate in his domestic life and has a most happy home. He is married and has five children, three boys and two girls.

The foregoing gives an idea of the character of a man who holds so high a position in political and social life.

## JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

JUDGE ABRAHAM R. LAWRENCE was born in this city in 1832. He was educated at a private school and read law with his father until 1854, when he was admitted to the Bar. In 1867 he was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention and in 1873 was nominated and elected a Judge of the Superior Court. He was elected a Supreme Court Judge in 1874 and re-elected in 1887 for a term of fourteen years.

JUDGE CHARLES H. TRUAX was born in Oneida County in 1846. He attended the public schools, the Oneida Seminary and Hamilton College, receiving from the latter the degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Laws.

He removed to New York in 1868, and after his admission to the Bar, engaged in the actual practice of his profession until 1880. In that year he was elected Judge of the Supreme Court for a term of fourteen years. In the fall of 1895 he was elected to the Supreme Court for the First Judicial District, beginning January, 1896.

He was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention in 1894.

JUDGE CHARLES F. MACLEAN was born in New York fifty-one years ago. He received his early education in this city and later entered Yale College, from which he was graduated. In 1879 he was appointed a Police Commissioner and served with credit on the Board for one year when he was made a Park Commissioner. In 1882 he was re-appointed a Police Commissioner and served as such for a number of years. In 1888 he was again appointed to the same position and remained a member of the Board until 1894. In 1895 he was counsel to Sheriff Tamsen and the following year was elected a Judge of the Supreme Court for a term of fourteen years.

JUDGE FREDERICK SMYTH, of the Supreme Court, was born in County Galway, Ireland, about fifty-five years ago. He came to New York when he was a young man and studied law in the office of John McKeon. In 1879 he was selected as Recorder of the General Sessions by the Board of Aldermen and elected for the same office in 1880.

FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT  
SUPREME COURT



FRANCIS M. SCOTT



G. C. BARRETT



M. J. O'BRIEN



G. I. INGRAHAM



A. R. LAWRENCE



P. H. DUGRO



D. McADAM



J. J. FREEDMAN

He was defeated for the above office in 1895 on the Democratic ticket, but elected to the Supreme Court Bench in 1897, when his party was victorious in the election of officials for Greater New York.

JUSTICE JOSEPH F. DALY was elected upon the regular Democratic ticket to the former Court of Common Pleas in 1870 and 1884. By the constitutional consolidation of Courts in 1896 he became a Justice of the Supreme Court.

Justice Daly was born in Plymouth, North Carolina, on December 3, 1840. He is the son of Captain Denis Daly, formerly of Limerick, Ireland, and a brother of Augustin Daly, the manager and dramatist.

MILES BEACH was born in 1833. His father, the late Hon. William A. Beach, was one of the prominent leaders of the Bar, and from him Mr. Beach inherited a natural taste of the law.

Judge Beach graduated from Union College in 1854, studied law in the office of his father, and in 1871 became a partner with his father in a prominent law firm in this city.

In 1879 Governor Robinson appointed him Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, to succeed Judge Robinson, deceased. In 1893 he was elected Judge to the same Court for the full term of fourteen years, but the following year was transferred, through the consolidation of the Courts, to the Supreme Court Bench.

JUDGE ROGER A. PRYOR was born in Virginia in 1828. He was graduated from the Hampden Sidney College, in his State, at the head of his class, took up the study and was admitted to the Bar, but, instead of taking up active practice, entered journalism.

In his newspaper career he has been editor of the *Petersburg Southside Democrat*, *Washington Union* and the *Richmond Enquirer*. In 1855 he was appointed by President Pierce on a special diplomatic mission to Greece. In 1857 he was elected to Congress from his State and in 1858 was re-elected.

After Virginia had seceded from the Union he remained loyal to his State and was elected a member of the first Confederate Congress. During the war he was a Colonel and later a General in the Confederate Army, but resigned his command for political reasons and re-enlisted as a private in 1864. He was captured and confined in Fort Lafayette, N. Y., removing to New York City after his liberation, and began the study of law again at

thirty-five years of age. His practice soon became a large one and he was identified as counsel with important cases. Among the cases which attracted the most attention was the Beecher trial, in which he was counsel for Theodore Tilton.

In 1890 he was appointed to the Bench of Common Pleas by Governor Hill and the following year was elected to succeed himself.

In 1896, by the Consolidation Act of 1894, he was transferred to the Supreme Court Bench.

JUDGE LEONARD A. GEIGERICH was born in Bavaria in 1855 and came, when one year old, with his parents to this country. He was educated in the public schools, St. Nicholas Parochial School and the De la Salle Institute, and after a course at the latter college studied law and was admitted to the Bar in 1877.

In 1886 he was elected to the State Assembly and the following year was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the Third District. In 1890 Governor Hill appointed him Judge of the City Court to succeed Judge Nehrbas (deceased), and the following year was elected County Clerk, which office he resigned to succeed Judge Allen in the Court of Common Pleas. In 1892 he was nominated by both parties to succeed himself for a term of fourteen years. In 1896, by the Consolidation Act of 1894, he was transferred to the Supreme Court Bench.

JUSTICE HENRY W. BOOKSTAVER was born in 1835. He received his early education at an academy in Orange County and prepared himself for Rutgers College, from which he was graduated with honors.

He was admitted to the Bar in 1861 and later became a member of the law firm of Brown, Hull & Vanderpoel.

Among the official places he has filled previous to his election to the Bench of the Supreme Court are Sheriff's Attorney, Counsel to the Police Board and Counsel to the Commissioner of Charities and Correction.

JUSTICE HENRY RUTGERS BEEKMAN is of Dutch ancestry and was born in the City of New York in December, 1845. He received his education at Columbia College, graduating in 1865. After a course in the law school of that institution he was admitted to the Bar in 1867, where he continued the active practice of his profession until his elevation to the Bench in 1894.

In 1884 he was appointed Park Commissioner by Mayor

Grace. In 1886 he was elected President of the Board of Aldermen and at the expiration of a year's service in that capacity he was appointed Counsel to the Corporation by Mayor Hewitt.

In 1889 Governor Hill named him as one of the Commissioners for the Promotion of Uniformity of Legislation in the United States, in which work he was actively engaged until his election as Judge.

Justice Beekman was elected Judge of the Superior Court of the City of New York in November, 1894, on the union ticket headed by Mayor Strong. Upon the consolidation of the courts under the new Constitution, January 1, 1896, he became a Justice of the Supreme Court in the First Department.

JUDGE HENRY A. GILDERSLEEVE was born in 1840. He received a good school education, and when the Union Army needed troops in the Civil War he recruited a company of volunteers in 1862 and went to the front.

He participated in the battle of Gettysburg and later was assigned to special duty, but, requesting active service, he joined Sherman's force and was with him until the close of the war.

Upon his return to civil life he was made Lieutenant-Colonel of the Twelfth Regiment, incorporated the National Rifle Association, and in 1875 was appointed Captain of the American Rifles, who were sent to Ireland in 1875.

Previous to this time he had studied law and was graduated from Columbia College Law School in 1866. In 1875 he was elected Judge of the Court of General Sessions, and in May, 1891, after his term in the above Court had expired, Governor Hill appointed him Judge of the Superior Court. In 1892 he was elected to the Bench for fourteen years, and when the Court of Common Pleas was abolished, was transferred to the Supreme Court.

JUDGE FRANCIS M. SCOTT was born in 1848. He was educated in the public schools and College of the City of New York, graduating from the latter college in 1867. In that year he entered Columbia College Law School and two years later received his diploma.

In 1885 he was appointed First Assistant Corporation Counsel and remained in that capacity until 1888. In 1895 Mayor Strong appointed him Corporation Counsel, in which position he performed good service for the City. In 1897 he was elected on the Democratic ticket to the Supreme Court Bench.

JUDGE HENRY BISCHOFF, JR., was born in 1852. He attended the public schools of New York, graduated from the Bloomfield Academy of Bloomfield, N. J., and finished his general education under a private tutor.

In 1871 he graduated from Columbia College Law School and two years later was admitted to the Bar and at once acquired a large practice, consisting largely of important civil cases.

In 1879 he was appointed Collector of Arrears of Personal Taxes and held the post until he was elected Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in 1889. In 1894, when this Court was abolished, he became Supreme Court Judge.

JUDGE JOHN J. FRIEDMAN was born in Nuremberg, Germany, in 1835. He came to New York when he was sixteen years old, and, after studying law for a number of years, was admitted to the Bar in 1860. He soon acquired a large practice, particularly among the Germans, and for nearly ten years was the counsel for many of his countrymen who were at the head of important business interests. In 1869 Governor Hoffman appointed him Judge of the Superior Court, and when his term expired was elected to the same position for a term of six years.

In 1876 he was elected for a term of fourteen years to succeed Judge Monell. In 1890 he was again elected, and in 1896, when the Courts were consolidated, he became Judge of the Supreme Court.

JUDGE WILLIAM N. COHEN was born in New York City in 1859. He attended the public schools and at thirteen years of age entered a law office as an errand boy. When he was seventeen he entered Dartmouth College, from which he was graduated in 1879. He returned to New York and attended Columbia College Law School. In 1881 he was admitted to the Bar and two years later became a member of a well-known law firm.

In 1897 he was appointed a Justice of the Supreme Court to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Justice Sedgwick.

JUDGE P. HENRY DUGRO was born in New York City in 1855. He was educated in Columbia College and Law School, and in 1878 was admitted to the Bar. When he was but twenty-seven years old he was elected to the Assembly. In November, 1880, he ran against William Waldorf Astor for Congress and was elected. He was elected a Judge of the Superior Court in 1887 for a term of fourteen years, and in 1894, when the Courts were consolidated, he became a Judge of the Supreme Court.



JUDGE DAVID McADAM was born in New York October, 1838. He attended the city schools until he was eleven years old, at which age he entered a lawyer's office, read law in his spare moments and finally became managing clerk for his employer. He was admitted to the bar in 1859 and soon attained a lucrative practice.

In 1873 he received the Democratic nomination for Judge of the Marine Court and was elected by a large plurality. He was re-elected in 1879, and in January, 1884, he was chosen Chief Justice by his associates. During this period—principally through his efforts—the jurisdiction of the Court was enlarged and its name changed to City Court.

In 1885 he was re-elected for a third term, but did not serve for a full term, owing to the fact that he was elected Justice of the Superior Court. When the Consolidation Act of 1894 consolidated the courts he became Justice of the Supreme Court.

Judge McAdam is the author of several standard works on the law, and in addition to his literary ability is an eloquent and engaging speaker and lecturer.

### APPELLATE DIVISION.

JUDGE MORGAN J. O'BRIEN was born in this City in 1852. He received his first education in the public schools and later attended the Christian Brothers, from which he was graduated. In 1872 he took a course in St. John's College, Fordham, and also took a post-graduate course at St. Francis Xavier, where he received the degree of Master of Arts. In 1889 he was given the degree of Doctor of Laws from St. John's College. He read law while attending college and entered Columbia College Law School. He was admitted to the Bar in May, 1875. He at once opened up a law office, and as counsel for large property-holders and others built up a fine practice.

In 1887 he was made Corporation Counsel of the City and in 1888 was elected Associate Justice of the Superior Court. In 1892 he was assigned by Governor Hill as one of the Justices of the General Term in the First District, which position he filled until selected by Governor Morton as Justice in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, his term on the Bench of this Court being five years from January 1, 1896.

JUDGE GEORGE C. BARRETT was born in Ireland in 1838. He is the son of a prominent clergyman who removed to Canada,

FIRST JUDICIAL  
DIST. SUPREME  
COURT.



L.A. GIEGERICH.



H.W. BOOKSTAYER.



MILES BEACH.



H.R. BEEKMAN.



C.H. TRUAX.



R.A. PRYOR.



H. BISCHOFF, JR.



J.F. DALY.

and where Judge Barrett received his early education. Removing to New York he entered Columbia College Grammar School and Columbia College, leaving the latter institution to take up the study of law.

After his admission to the Bar, Judge Barrett practiced law successfully up to the time of his election as Judge of the Sixth Judicial Court. In 1869 he was elected Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and two years later was elected a Justice of the Supreme Court. In 1885 he was re-elected to the same position for a term of fourteen years.

JUDGE WILLIAM RUMSEY, of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, was born in Bath, New York, about fifty-five years ago. He is the son of Judge David Rumsey, well known in his time as a distinguished lawyer and jurist.

Judge Rumsey left Williams College the year before he was to graduate to enter the Army. He distinguished himself by meritorious services, and in 1865 he was mustered out with the rank of Colonel. Two years later he was appointed Secretary of the Legation to the Minister to Japan, and after his return from the Orient took up the study of law. He was admitted to the Bar in 1870, and, upon the retirement of his father, was elected Justice of the Supreme Court in the Seventh District.

In 1893 he was appointed Judge, by Governor Morton, in the Appellate Division.

JUDGE CHESTER B. McLAUGHLIN was born in Moriah, New York, about forty years ago. He was graduated from the University of Vermont in 1879, and in 1881 was admitted to the Bar.

In 1891 he was elected County Judge. In 1894 was a member of the Constitutional Convention and took an active and important part in the proceedings of that Body.

In 1895 Judge McLaughlin was elected to the Supreme Court Bench, and now sits in the Appellate Division.

JUDGE GEORGE L. INGRAHAM, of the Appellate Division, Supreme Court, was born in this city in 1847. He comes from a family distinguished in the law, his father having been the predecessor of Judge Noah Davis on the Supreme Court Bench.

Judge Ingraham studied law in the office of his father, and was graduated from Columbia College Law School in 1869. In 1882 he was elected Judge of the Superior Court and later was ~~referred~~ *transferred* from this Court to the Supreme Court, to fill the

vacancy caused by the death of Judge Van Vorst. In 1891 he was elected to the Supreme Court and is now one of the seven Judges in the Appellate Division.

JUDGE CHARLES H. VAN BRUNT, of the Supreme Court, was born in Bay Ridge, Long Island, in 1836. In 1856 he was graduated from the University of the City of New York. After his admission to the Bar in 1860 he was associated for a number of years with the late Governor Hoffman, and continued in active practice up to the time of his appointment to the Bench in 1869. In that year he was appointed Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, to succeed Judge Brady, and in 1870 was elected to succeed himself for a term of fourteen years. In 1883 he was elected to the Supreme Court Bench and is now Presiding Justice of the Appellate Division.

Judge Van Brunt is a member of the Manhattan and Lotus Clubs and the St. Nicholas Society, and is also one of the Counsel of the University of the City of New York.

JUDGE EDWARD PATTERSON, of the Supreme Court, Appellate Division, was born in New York City in 1839. He was educated in Philadelphia and at Williams and Hobart Colleges, in which institutions he received the degrees of LL.D.

Judge Patterson was admitted to the Bar in 1860 and was engaged in private practice until 1887 when he became Judge of the Supreme Court. He was later appointed to the Appellate Division by Governor Morton.

Judge Patterson is a member of the Manhattan, Century, Players, Alpha Delta Phi, Democratic and Metropolitan Clubs, and the Uptown Association.

He is also President of the Law Institute of New York.

## THE COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

The Court of General Sessions of the Peace is a criminal court, with the same jurisdiction in criminal actions as the Supreme Court. The jurisdiction of this Court covers every felony except treason. The Court of General Sessions is bound to try any misdemeanor whenever any of its Judges certifies that it is reasonable such charge shall be prosecuted by indictment.

The Grand Jury is the important branch of this Court, and a new Grand Jury is selected for each term of the Court, there being twelve terms a year. The law requires the Court of General Sessions to begin a new term on the first Monday of each month, regardless of the fact that the Monday might fall upon a legal holiday.

The Grand Jury must investigate every case and bring an indictment for the same before any criminal action brought before the Court can be prosecuted.

The Grand Jury being the highest power in the County, has, under the Code, the power to inquire into the corrupt misconduct in office of any public official in the County.

More than 4,000 cases are disposed of every year in the Court of General Sessions. All of these are criminal cases, and it is said on good authority that this is the busiest Court in the world. Outside of the County, where the Court of General Sessions has no jurisdiction, the Supreme Court in this State does the work. In New York County four parts of the General Sessions and often one part of the Supreme Court are necessary to conduct the criminal cases. There are five Judges in the Court of General Sessions, who rank in order of procedure as follows:

JUDGE RUFUS B. COWING, who, after serving the City as an Alderman was elected for a term of fourteen years a City Judge in 1878 and still holds that title, has been chosen by his colleagues as Chief Justice of the Court of General Sessions. Judge Cowing was unanimously re-elected Judge of this Court in 1892, the length of his term being fourteen years.

JUDGE JAMES FITZGERALD, who has been in the public service for some years, began his career in the Assembly. He was afterward elected State Senator and then became Assistant District

Attorney, in which capacity he displayed a fine ability and performed six years of effective work. In 1889 he was elected Judge of the Court of General Sessions for a term of fourteen years.

JUDGE JOSEPH E. NEWBURGER, who was also an Assemblyman before serving on the Bench, was for six years a City Court Judge previous to his election as Judge of the Court of General Sessions. He was elected a Judge of this Court in 1895.

JUDGE MARTIN T. MCMAHON, who was elected a Judge of the Court of General Sessions at the same time as Judge Newburger, has been prominently in public life ever since he returned from the army at the close of the war with the rank of Major-General. Among the offices he has filled (previous to his election to the Bench) in the State of New York are United States Marshal, State Senator and Receiver of Taxes.

RECORDER JOHN W. GOFF's first public service was as Assistant District Attorney under the late Colonel John D. Fellows. During the investigation of the Police Department by the Lexow Committee he distinguished himself as the counsel for the committee, and for this work attracted public attention to that extent that he was elected Recorder in the fall of 1894 for a term of fourteen years.

EDWARD R. CARROLL, Clerk, Court of General Sessions, was born in New York City thirty-one years ago. Mr. Carroll's first education was received in the public schools of this city, from which he entered Manhattan College, where he was graduated with honors.

Upon leaving college he engaged in the railroad business, his last connection in this line being with the New York Central Railroad, where he filled the position as Chief Clerk in the Freight Department. He resigned the above position to accept the office of Clerk to the Court of Special Sessions, and later was connected with the Surrogate's Office, which position he also resigned to enter into the building material business.

Mr. Carroll has always taken an active interest in politics and has done good work for the Democratic Party as a member of Tammany Hall, in which organization he is popular and respected. He is a member of the Home, Mohican, Cannon and Saturday Night Clubs, and is looked upon in these organizations as a factor in the future of his party.

JUDGE WILLIAM TRAVERS JEROME, of the Court of Special Sessions, was born in New York City in 1859. He was educated by tutors and entered Amherst College, where, after his graduation, he attended Columbia College Law School. He was admitted to the Bar in 1884, and practiced law until 1888, in which year he was appointed Assistant District Attorney and continued to act in this capacity for three years. In 1890 Judge Jerome resumed the practice of law and continued so successfully for five years. During that period he acted as counsel and was associated prominently in a number of famous cases, among them being the Carlyle Harris murder case, in which he appeared for the defendant, and the Lexow Investigation, with which he was connected as an Assistant Counsel to Recorder Goff.

Judge Jerome is a member of the Union, Heights, Manhattan, Chess and City Clubs, and the Bar Association of New York.

JUDGE EPHRAIM A. JACOB, of the Court of Special Sessions, was born in Philadelphia in 1845. He was graduated in the Class of '64, College of the City of New York, and the Class of '66, Columbia College Law School. He was admitted to the Bar in June, 1866, and has practiced law up to the time of his appointment to the Special Sessions Bench two years ago.

Judge Jacob is the author of a number of legal works, among others, "Fisher's Digest of the English Common Law," in 11 volumes, of which many editions were printed.

JUDGE JOHN HAYES, of the Court of Special Sessions, was born in New York City in March, 1838. He attended private and public schools in this city, took up the study of law before he reached his majority, and was admitted to the Bar in his twenty-first year.

Up to the time of his appointment to the Special Sessions bench, Judge Hayes had practiced law successfully for thirty-five years, his career having been such that when his name was mentioned as Judge of the Court of Special Sessions he received the indorsement of the entire City Judiciary for the place.

Judge Hayes, who has never been prominent in official life until recently, has, nevertheless, served the City as a School Commissioner and the State as a member of the Legislature, 1872. In both of these capacities he displayed the same interest, clear-sightedness and good judgment that he has shown during his first year upon the Bench.



JOHN HAYES



EPHRAIM A. JACOB



WM. C. HOLBROOK

JUDGES-COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS



JUDGE WILLIAM C. HOLBROOK, of the Court of Special Sessions, was born in Battleboro, Vermont, in 1842. He was educated at the public schools and a private academy in his native State, and later entered Harvard Law School, from which he was graduated.

From 1861 to 1865 Judge Holbrook served his country as Lieutenant and Adjutant of the Fourth Vermont Volunteers, Sixth Corps, Army of the Potomac, and as Major and Colonel Seventh Vermont Volunteers, in the Department of the Gulf. He afterward commanded for one year the District of West Florida, and also served as Brigade Commander in the Thirteenth and Nineteenth Army Corps.

While in the Army Judge Holbrook participated in numerous engagements, and was twice brevetted for gallantry and efficient service.

In 1866 he was admitted to the Bar and practiced law in New York City until appointed Justice of Special Sessions in July, 1895.

Judge Holbrook is a member of the Bar Association, Army and Navy Club, Loyal Legion, Grand Army of the Republic, and the New England Society.



## JUDGES OF THE CITY COURT.

JUDGE JOHN H. MCCARTHY, of the City Court, was born in New York City in 1849. He was educated at the public schools and the Christian Brothers Academy, and after his graduation entered upon the study of law. He finished his course of study in the office of Judge McAdam, and was admitted to the Bar in 1873. He at once engaged in active practice, and continued at his profession until 1878, in which year he was elected to the Assembly. He was re-elected in 1880 and in 1881 was elected a Civil Justice. In 1890 he was elected a Member of Congress by a large plurality, and while serving in the national legislature made a fine record for his course upon all measures affecting the interests of the people.

In January, 1891, Governor Hill appointed him Justice of the City Court to succeed Judge McAdam. In the fall of 1897 he was re-elected to the same position for a term of six years.

JUDGE EDWARD F. O'DWYER was born in New York in 1860. He was educated in the public schools and by private tutors. He was admitted to the Bar in 1881—upon reaching his majority—and at once entered upon the general practice of law.

In 1882 Judge O'Dwyer became counsel for the members of the Brooklyn Fire Department, and in the course of several years obtained nearly one hundred restorations of illegally removed firemen.

In 1884 he was elected to the Board of Aldermen from the old Twenty-first Assembly District, and served during 1885 as Chairman of the Law Committee. In 1893 he successfully defended the Aldermen, Supervisors and County officers of Kings County, of Brooklyn and Kings County, upon charges growing out of the alleged Columbian frauds. He was elected to the City Court Bench in 1895 to succeed the late Chief Justice Ehrlich. In 1897 he was re-elected for a full term of ten years to the same office.

Judge O'Dwyer has been Vice-President of the Democratic Club for the past seven years, and has now received the nomination for the same office next year.

JUDGE JOHN P. SCHUCHMAN was born in Germany in 1851, graduated from the Real-Gymnasium and Technical High School

at Darmstadt (Hesse) in 1868, and in same year came to New York, where his family then resided since 1848. He at once entered upon the study of law and in 1873 was admitted to the Bar on a successful examination before the Supreme Court, whereupon he started to practice law on his own account and continued to do so until 1895, during which time he enjoyed a very lucrative and successful practice. In 1895 he was elected a City Court Justice for a term of six years.

In politics he steadily was an active and stanch Democrat; was a Presidential Elector in 1888, and a member of the Tene-ment House Commission appointed by the Governor in 1894.

W. M. K. OLCOTT, Judge of the City Court, was born in this city in 1862. He was educated at Grammar School No. 35 and was graduated from the College of the City of New York in 1881 and from Columbia College Law School in 1883. He was admitted to the Bar in 1883, and practiced law with his brother, J. Van Vechten Olcott, under the firm name of Olcott & Olcott, until December 15, 1896, when he was appointed by Governor Morton to be District Attorney of New York County, which appointment he held until January 1, 1898. He was appointed by Governor Black to be Justice of the City Court of New York in the place of Justice Robert A. Van Wyck, resigned, which office he still fills. Mr. Olcott has always been a Republican in politics, and during 1895 and 1896 he represented the Twenty-first Assembly District in the Board of Aldermen. He was Chairman of the Finance Committee, and, as such, a member of the Sinking Fund Commission of The City of New York.

THOMAS F. SMITH, Clerk of the City Court, was born in New York City on July 24, 1865. He attended the public schools and St. Francis Xavier's and Manhattan Colleges, and was subsequently employed by the Western Union Telegraph Company as Clerk and promoted to operator and manager. Later he became a newspaper reporter, working on the "World," "Journal," and "Tribune" at various times and for the United Press up to its dissolution. He was appointed Stenographer to the Building Department in 1892, and two years later promoted to the stenographership of the Eighth District Court, which he held until April, 1898, when he was made Chief Clerk of the City Court of New York City.

When John C. Sheehan succeeded Richard Croker as leader of Tammany Hall in 1895, he selected Mr. Smith as his private



W.M.K. OLCOTT



EDWARD F. O'DWYER



JOHN P. SCHUCHMAN

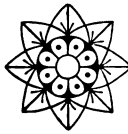


THOMAS F. SMITH CLERK

CITY COURT

secretary. In 1898, when Mr. Croker resumed the leadership of that organization, he also appointed Mr. Smith his private secretary, subsequently making him Secretary of the Tammany Society, Tammany General Committee and the Executive Committee of Tammany Hall, he being the youngest man to ever hold any of these important positions.

Mr. Smith was one of the founders and the first President of the famous Tenderloin Club, which was organized some years ago by newspaper men. He is a Trustee of the New York Press Club and a member of the following organizations: Democratic Club, Pequod Club, State Stenographers' Association, Telegraphers' Club, Excelsior Council, C. B. L., and Knickerbocker Council, Knights of Columbus.



## SURROGATES' COURT.

The Surrogates' Court in its present form was established in 1787, when an act was passed which took away from the then Court of Probate the granting of probate and letters of administration and transferring these rights to the Surrogates of each county.

The Surrogates are now vested with the same power as Judges of Probate—to cite the Administrators of Accounts, to decree distribution or the payment of bequests and legacies and to compel it by execution.

All of the wealth that is transferred by will, and the disposal of property and money of those who die intestate, practically passes through the Surrogates' Office. When it is said that millions of dollars' worth of property—real and personal—are adjudicated in the Surrogates' Court of this county every year, an idea of the importance of this office as a protector of widows and orphans and a defender of their rights can be imagined.

No like Court in this country disposes of anything near the amount of business that is transacted in the Court presided over by Surrogates Frank T. Fitzgerald and John H. V. Arnold.

The present force in the Surrogates' Office now numbers seventy persons. Next in rank to the Surrogates are Chief Clerk William V. Leary, who is also Chief Law Assistant, and J. Fairfax McLaughlin, who is Clerk of the Court. Both of these gentlemen have been connected with the Court for many years, and in addition to their knowledge and training possess the special legal and executive ability which the peculiar and intricate duties of their positions demand. Associated with them are Edward W. Bonyng, who is Deputy Chief Clerk, William Ray De Lano, First Law Assistant, and John A. O'Brien, Second Law Assistant.

**SURROGATE JOHN H. V. ARNOLD** was born in 1839. He was admitted to the Bar in 1860, and in the practice of his profession soon gained distinction as a man possessing a wide knowledge of the law and a devotion to the same which—with his large experience—has given him a high standing and an unique place before the Bench and Bar of the United States.

In 1888 Mr. Arnold was elected President of the Board of Aldermen, to succeed President Foster, and in this position displayed the same fine ability that characterized his private practice.

In the fall of 1893, when Surrogate Ransom's term expired, he was elected to succeed him, and since that time has performed, with Surrogate Fitzgerald, the judicial duties of that Court.

Aside from his official career Judge Arnold has devoted much of his leisure time to literature, politics and social affairs. He is considered one of the best posted men on criminal law in the country, and his collections of books and autographs on this and other subjects is one of the most valuable in the English speaking world. His political and social career has been equally active and in addition to having been for years President of the Democratic Club, he was one of the first members of the Players' Club, and has been a member of the New York Athletic Club since 1868.

SURROGATE FRANK T. FITZGERALD was born thirty-nine years ago in the old First Ward of this city. He was educated in St. Francis Xavier's College, in New York, and in St. Mary's College, Niagara Falls. In 1878 he was graduated from Columbia College Law School, and finished his legal studies in the offices of Smith M. Weed and the late General Husted.

He at once obtained a successful practice, and at the same time took an active interest in political affairs. In 1888 he was elected to represent the Sixth Congressional District in Congress, and before his term had expired was elected County Register. In 1892, when Rastus B. Ransom was the only Surrogate, the Legislature passed a bill providing for another, and in the election of that year Mr. Fitzgerald was chosen by the people as the first Surrogate to fill a term of fourteen years.

## JUDGES OF THE MUNICIPAL COURT.

JOSEPH H. STINER, Judge of the Municipal Court, Eighth District, was born in this city fifty-nine years ago.

At eighteen years of age he became a member of the reportorial staff of the *New York Sun*, and contributed to that paper such unique and brilliant matter that he was requested to take and accepted a place on the *Leader*, under John Clancy.

He remained with the above paper for two years, at the end of which he took up the study of law. He was graduated at the New York University, and after his admission to the Bar practised law with success until the Civil War broke out, when he joined the Fifty-ninth New York Volunteers and went to the front. He was made a Major in the above regiment for gallant and efficient service and since the close of hostilities has been further recognized by an appointment as Colonel of the Hebrew Union Veteran Association. He is also a member of Phil. Kearney Post, G. A. R.

In 1893 Mr. Stiner was elected Justice of the Eighth District Court, and since then he has tried many important cases, in all of which he has shown a fine knowledge of the law and a splendid judgment in administering the same.

He is at present the President of the Board of Municipal Justices.

Judge Stiner is a prominent member of Tammany Hall and has charge of the Press Department of the organization. He is a member of the Progress, Pequod, New York Press, Democratic and Masonic Clubs.



HERMANN BOLTE, Justice of the Second District Court, was born in Hoexter, Germany.

His father was a brewer and a prominent citizen; President of the Board of Council, and Mayor of the City for several years. Judge Bolte came to New York in 1853, at the age of ten years.

He attended the William Street Public School, and after completing the course of instruction there entered the office of Banker Bischoff, where he continued until 1861, when he commenced the importing business on Broadway, in which he was very successful.



In 1869 he withdrew from commercial pursuits and entered Columbia College Law School, graduating therefrom in 1874. After graduating, Judge Bolte went to the University of Heidelberg, Germany, where he pursued a course of studies in the Civil Law for one year; returning to New York in 1875, he entered upon the practice of the law, adopting real estate and matters in the Surrogates' Courts as a specialty.

He has the management, as executor and counsel, of about forty estates.

In 1893 he was elected Justice of the Second District Court, and it is worthy to be noted that out of a registration of over 12,800 voters he received the largest majority of votes, namely, 10,975, ever cast in the District.

During the three years of his service on the Bench, out of about 250 appeals taken to the Appellate Court, only 5 reversals have been made in matters of which his Court has jurisdiction.

The Astor House Clam Case, which attracted wide attention, was tried before him, and, upon appeal, the Court above unanimously sustained him.

Throughout his entire course Judge Bolte has shown much ability in the discharge of his judicial duties, and has proven an impartial and painstaking officer, and deservedly enjoys the esteem of the members of the Bar, for his decisions are based upon justice and a clear conception of the law.

Judge Bolte is a man of high aims and ideas, and his entire course, both in public and private life, has been a logical and consistent one. Throughout his whole official career he has never permitted anything, save a sane judgment and a fine sense of justice, to influence any of his acts and decisions.



JUDGE GEORGE F. ROESCH was born of German parentage in this city on June 19, 1855, and was educated in St. Nicholas Parochial School, De La Salle Institute of the Christian Brothers and Columbia Law University. He also read law in the offices of Cyrus Lawton and Barnum & Rebham, and was admitted to the Bar on October 30, 1876. He has always been a Tammany Democrat, and has been a speaker for his party, in both the English and German languages since 1874. He had delivered his first political speech

before he was seventeen years of age, at Jefferson Hall, in Bank, near Bleecker street, in this city, before an organization of workingmen. He is a member of the Democratic Club, New York Press Club, State Bar Association, Catholic Club, Knights of Columbus, Knickerbocker Athletic Club, Catholic Benevolent Legion, Director of the German Poliklinik, Gesellig Wissenschaftlicher Verein, Taxpayers' Association, Tenth and Eleventh Wards, Beethoven Maennerchor, and several other German organizations.

He was a Member of Assembly in 1863, 1885, 1888 and 1889, and a Senator from 1890 to 1894. He was Chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee in 1892 and 1893.

During his legislative career he was identified with much important legislation. Among many others, he secured the passage of the bills repealing the law which had prohibited actions being brought in this State to collect life insurance policies in cases in which the insured died outside of the State; to compel corporations to pay their employees weekly in cash; protect trades-union labels by injunction and action for damages; abolish maximum periods of punishment and give Judges of Criminal Courts a larger discretion in the imposition of sentences, and to permit the mother of a child to dispose of its custody equally with the father.

Since his accession to the Bench he has utilized his spare moments in rounding out his legal education.

During the winter of 1894 he attended the special lectures in the New York Law on international, patent and admiralty law, by Professors Phelps, Lee and Goodrich; pleading and evidence, and actions and assignments, by Professors Chase and Hughes.

He has also entered the lecture field and delivered an address on Pharmaceutical Jurisprudence before the College of Pharmacy, which now forms chapter 42 of the recent work of Dr. Justin Herold on legal medicine for the use of physicians and lawyers.

JUDGE WAUHOPE LYNN was born in Ireland in 1856. He attended the common schools in his native land for four years, and after his arrival in New York spent one year in the public schools here.

After leaving school he learned the trade of a mechanic and studied law while supporting himself at his trade. In 1880 and 1881 he acted as clerk in a law office, and later entered New York

University Law School, from which he was graduated. He was admitted to the Bar in 1882 and in the same year was appointed Docket Clerk in the County Clerk's Office. In 1891 and 1892 he was Assistant District Attorney, and later in the latter year was appointed, by Governor Flower, Judge of the First District Court of New York, which office he has been elected to twice since.

Judge Lynn is a forcible speaker and lecturer, and has done good service in this direction, both for his party and the Irish Land League, to which cause he has devoted much of his time.

JUDGE WILLIAM F. MOORE, of the Third District Municipal Court, was born in Newburg, New York, August 29, 1855. He was educated in the public schools of his native city and also attended the Newburg Academy, in which institution he acquired an education in the higher branches and also a foundation for the study of law, which he read in the office of Fullerton, Knox & Crosby.

Judge Moore was admitted to the Bar in 1880 and at once built up a large and successful practice, consisting of some of the most important litigation brought before the City and State Courts.

In June, 1890, he was appointed by Governor Hill to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Dean, and in the fall of that year, although there were two other candidates in the field, and one of them of the same political faith as Judge Moore, he was nevertheless elected by a plurality of 2,000, being the first Democrat elected from his district to the Bench. As a further evidence of his standing and popularity in 1893 he received the united Democratic nomination of his party for the same office to which he was elected for a term of six years.

Judge Moore is a member of the Tammany Society and is Chairman of the General Committee of that organization in the Fifth District. He is also President of the Iroquois Club, and a member of the Democratic and New York Athletic Clubs.



JAMES A. O'GORMAN, Justice of the Municipal Court, Tenth District, was born New York City in 1860. He was educated in the public schools and the College of The City of New York, from which he was graduated in 1882. He was admitted the same year to the Bar and attained a successful practice.

He was elected a few years ago to the Bench, and since his incumbency has displayed the same ability which marked his success in private life.

He is a member of the Catholic Club and the Tammany Society, and is popular in both organizations.



JUDGE HENRY M. GOLDFOGLE was born in this city in 1856. His education, up to the time he took up the study of law, was largely received at his own hands. Judge Goldfogle's school-house life was as short in his early days as were his financial resources. In spite of his limited means, however, he supported his aged mother and a helpless brother while studying law and attending college, from which he was graduated at the head of his class. Upon attaining his ma-

ajority he was admitted to the Bar, and at the age of twenty-three had already established a fine reputation for ability and courage by winning an important suit involving a quarter of a million dollars in property.

In 1887 he was elected Justice of the Fifth District Court, and his record was so satisfactory that he was re-elected in 1893 for another term. He is now one of the Justices of the Municipal Court.

Judge Goldfogle's decisions have always been so just and sound that in the many thousands of cases he has disposed of only in two instances have his decisions been set aside by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court.

Judge Goldfogle has always taken an active interest in politics, and while he is a sincere and consistent Democrat, has never held any public office other than the one he now fills.

He has, on several occasions, however, been tendered the

nominations for Assembly and Congress, both of which he declined. He has, nevertheless, been conspicuous in the councils of his party, and in addition to being a delegate to every Democratic State Convention since 1877, was a delegate to the last two National Conventions.

Judge Goldfogle is a member of the Empire City Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Equitable Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Liberty Lodge, Knights of Pythias; Manhattan Lodge, Free Sons of Israel; Americus Lodge of the Sons of Benjamin; and of the Democratic Club; the Progress Club; Jefferson Club of the Sixteenth Assembly District; Columbian Club; New York Club; and he is President of the Seminole Club, as well as of a number of other social organizations. He is also the counsel for some of the permanent fraternal bodies and for several labor organizations.

DANIEL F. MARTIN, Justice of the Municipal Court, Sixth District, was born in this city in 1865. He was educated in the parochial and public schools and later took a course in the College of The City of New York from which he was graduated.

After graduation he taught school and while thus employed studied law.

He was admitted to the Bar and became a Clerk in the United States District Attorney's office, in which position he gained much practical experience in his profession, which has served him well in his subsequent career.

In 1890 he was elected to the Assembly and during his term there introduced several important bills, among them being a measure making it a misdemeanor for the proprietors of newspapers to misrepresent their circulation. This bill created quite a discussion at the time, but he was nevertheless sustained by the better element of the press and public and these indorsements have in a measure helped to call attention to his fitness for the Bench of the Municipal Court.

JOHN B. MCKEAN, Justice of the Municipal Court, Seventh District, was born in Ireland fifty-five years ago.

He was educated in the public schools of this city and was admitted to the Bar in 1864, having studied law while he was a clerk in the Marine Court, which position he filled for sixteen years. He resigned from the above place to take the office of Court Clerk, which he held until December, 1889. He was appointed by Governor Hill to the Municipal Court Bench, following the death of Judge Monell.

## CITY MAGISTRATES.



CITY MAGISTRATE CLARENCE W. MEADE was born in New York City in 1841. He attended the public schools in the city long enough to acquire an education sufficient to equip himself for a business career, and then left to enter the dry goods business in 1856. In 1861 he engaged in the commission business, in which he remained for five years. In 1866 he was appointed an Assistant Appraiser and held that position for ten years when he again engaged in the commission business until 1880, which year he was appointed Port Warden by Governor Cornell.

In 1890 he was made a Police Justice by Mayor Grant, and acted as such until 1897, when the Board of Police Justices were legislated out of office by the "reform" administration. In 1897, however, he was reappointed in the same capacity as a City Magistrate, a special act having been passed—Magistrate Meade not being a lawyer—qualifying him for the place by reason of his past services and familiarity with the work.

CITY MAGISTRATE JOHN O. MOTT was born in Saratoga County sixty years ago. In the Fremont campaign he was elected District Attorney for that county, and during the war received the appointment of Paymaster in the Army.

In 1890 he was appointed Assistant United States District Attorney and held that office for many years.

City Magistrate Mott is a member of Lafayette Post, the G. A. R., and the Loyal Legion.

CITY MAGISTRATE JOSEPH M. DEUEL was born in Deerfield, N. Y., in 1846. He was graduated from the Whitestone Seminary there and later taught school to enable him to study law.

After he was admitted to the Bar he went to Virginia, where he became Commonwealth Attorney for Elizabeth and Warwick Counties.

In 1871 he became Secretary to Roscoe Conkling, and while serving in this capacity fulfilled the duties of Clerk to the United

nominations for Assembly and Congress, both of which he declined. He has, nevertheless, been conspicuous in the councils of his party, and in addition to being a delegate to every Democratic State Convention since 1877, was a delegate to the last two National Conventions.

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CITY MAGISTRATE JOSEPH M. DEUEL was born in Deerfield, N. Y., in 1846. He was graduated from the Whitestone Seminary there and later taught school to enable him to study law.

After he was admitted to the Bar he went to Virginia, where he became Commonwealth Attorney for Elizabeth and Warwick Counties.

In 1871 he became Secretary to Roscoe Conkling, and while serving in this capacity fulfilled the duties of Clerk to the United

nominations for Assembly and Congress, both of which he declined. He has, nevertheless, been conspicuous in the councils of his party, and in addition to being a delegate to every Democratic State Convention since 1877, was a delegate to the last two National Conventions.

Judge Goldfogle is a member of the Empire City Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Equitable Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Liberty Lodge, Knights of Pythias; Manhattan Lodge, Free Sons of Israel; Americus Lodge of the Sons of Benjamin; and of the Democratic Club; the Progress Club; Jefferson Club of the Sixteenth Assembly District; Columbian Club; New York Club; and he is President of the Seminole Club, as well as of a number of other social organizations. He is also the counsel for some of the permanent fraternal bodies and for several labor organizations.

DANIEL F. MARTIN, Justice of the Municipal Court, Sixth District, was born in this city in 1865. He was educated in the parochial and public schools and later took a course in the College of The City of New York from which he was graduated.

After graduation he taught school and while thus employed studied law.

He was admitted to the Bar and became a Clerk in the United States District Attorney's office, in which position he gained much practical experience in his profession, which has served him well in his subsequent career.

In 1890 he was elected to the Assembly and during his term there introduced several important bills, among them being a measure making it a misdemeanor for the proprietors of newspapers to misrepresent their circulation. This bill created quite a discussion at the time, but he was nevertheless sustained by the better element of the press and public and these indorsements have in a measure helped to call attention to his fitness for the Bench of the Municipal Court.

JOHN B. MCKEAN, Justice of the Municipal Court, Seventh District, was born in Ireland fifty-five years ago.

He was educated in the public schools of this city and was admitted to the Bar in 1864, having studied law while he was a Clerk in the Marine Court, which position he filled for sixteen years. He resigned from the above place to take the office of Police Court Clerk, which he held until December, 1889. He was appointed by Governor Hill to the Municipal Court Bench, caused by the death of Judge Monell.

## CITY MAGISTRATES.



CITY MAGISTRATE CLARENCE W. MEADE was born in New York City in 1841. He attended the public schools in the city long enough to acquire an education sufficient to equip himself for a business career, and then left to enter the dry goods business in 1856. In 1861 he engaged in the commission business, in which he remained for five years. In 1866 he was appointed an Assistant Appraiser and held that position for ten years when he again engaged in the commission business until 1880, which year he was appointed Port Warden by Governor Cornell.

In 1890 he was made a Police Justice by Mayor Grant, and acted as such until 1897, when the Board of Police Justices were legislated out of office by the "reform" administration. In 1897, however, he was reappointed in the same capacity as a City Magistrate, a special act having been passed—Magistrate Meade not being a lawyer—qualifying him for the place by reason of his past services and familiarity with the work.

CITY MAGISTRATE JOHN O. MOTT was born in Saratoga County sixty years ago. In the Fremont campaign he was elected District Attorney for that county, and during the war received the appointment of Paymaster in the Army.

In 1890 he was appointed Assistant United States District Attorney and held that office for many years.

City Magistrate Mott is a member of Lafayette Post, the G. A. R., and the Loyal Legion.

CITY MAGISTRATE JOSEPH M. DEUEL was born in Deerfield, N. Y., in 1846. He was graduated from the Whitestone Seminary there and later taught school to enable him to study law.

After he was admitted to the Bar he went to Virginia, where he became Commonwealth Attorney for Elizabeth and Warwick Counties.

In 1871 he became Secretary to Roscoe Conkling, and while serving in this capacity fulfilled the duties of Clerk to the United

States Senate Committee on the Revision of Laws. In 1874 he was appointed Assistant United States District Attorney, under Col. George Bliss, and in 1876 was made Deputy Clerk, United States Circuit Court. In 1880 he was appointed Clerk of the Circuit Court, and at the expiration of his term resumed the practice of law until his appointment as City Magistrate by Mayor Strong in 1895.

CITY MAGISTRATE ROBERT C. CORNELL is about forty-five years of age. He was graduated from Columbia College in 1874 and two years later from the Columbia College Law School. After his admission to the Bar, Magistrate Cornell at once took up the practice of law, in which he attained a successful and lucrative practice. Apart from his practice Magistrate Cornell has always taken a warm interest in the social condition of the masses, and a short time before his appointment on the bench was Chairman of the Committee on Mendicancy of the Charity Organization Society, in which office he displayed good judgment and a fine executive ability, which serves him well in his present position as a City Magistrate.



CITY MAGISTRATE LEROY B. CRANE was born in Lowell, Mass., June 9, 1849. He was educated in the public schools and the Franklin Grammar School of his native city and came to New York in 1865. In 1870 he entered the law office of his brother, where he read and studied law for five years.

He was admitted to the Bar in 1880, and has continued in active practice since up to the time of his appointment as a City Magistrate. In 1882-1883 Magistrate Crane was a member of the Legislature, and, as such, was identified prominently with much of the important legislation passed during those sessions. Among these measures were the "Five Cent Fare Bill" and the law providing for new parks in the Bronx District.

In 1885 he was appointed, by the Supreme Court, one of the New York Cable Railway Commissioners, and two years later was appointed City Magistrate by Mayor Strong. Mr. Crane is a member of the Republican Club, Mount Morris Republican Club and the Patricia Club. Although his political affiliations are all aggressively Republican, he has earned a good name in

all parties for the fair and square way he has fought for the success of his party.



CITY MAGISTRATE CHARLES A. FLAMMER was born in New York City in 1845. He was educated in the public schools; later attended the Free Academy of the City, and after completing the course began the study of law. Entering the office of a well-known lawyer, where he gained much practical experience, he read and studied law until his admission to the Bar in 1866.

In 1872, after a varied and successful experience in all branches of his profession, he was elected a member of the Legislature, where he was honored by having been made a member of the Judiciary Committee, which was composed at the time of Samuel J. Tilden, David B. Hill and himself.

In 1873 Mayor Havemeyer appointed him a Police Justice, which position he held until 1881. In that year Magistrate Flammer resumed the practice of law, and continued so actively and successfully until 1895, in which year he was appointed a City Magistrate by Mayor Strong.

Magistrate Flammer was at one time a School Trustee of the Twenty-second Ward, and in this, as in other public positions he has held, gave his best efforts and time to the cause at hand.

He has been a member of the Bar Association since 1872 and is also a member of the Liederkrantz Society, Medico-Legal Society, Adirondack, and the League Club.

CITY MAGISTRATE HENRY A. BRANN was born in Ireland in 1847. He came to America with his parents in 1850, who, for a time, resided in Kingston, New York.

Magistrate Brann removed to this city, and after taking a course in the public schools went to Suspension Bridge, N. Y., where he attended the Seminary of Our Lady of the Angels.

From the above institution he entered St. Mary's College, Wilmington, Delaware, from which place of learning Archbishop Corrigan and a number of other men distinguished in the clergy, law and literature were graduated.

Magistrate Brann completed his studies in St. Charles College, Ellicott, Md., from which college he entered the office of

T. R. & T. L. Westbrook, of Kingston, N. Y., where he read law for a number of years. In 1869 he was admitted to the Bar in Albany, and from that time up to 1895 had been in active practice.

Magistrate Brann has been associated in the practice of law with Judge Callahan, the late Senator T. C. Ecclesing and John C. Tomlinson.

In 1881, however, the partnership with the latter gentleman was dissolved, and from that time up to his appointment as a City Magistrate in 1895, practiced law alone.

During the above years he acquired a successful practice and a reputation as a practitioner for fairness to opponents and a loyalty to his clients, which made his appointment on the Bench a deservedly popular one.

Magistrate Brann is a member of the Catholic, Democratic and Sagamore Clubs, the Bar Association of New York, Tammany Society and the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick.

CITY MAGISTRATE WILLARD H. OLMSTEAD was born in Connecticut about forty years ago. At an early age he removed to Auburn, N. Y., where he received his first education, studied law, was admitted to the Bar.

For a number of years he was prominent, in one way and another, in public affairs of Auburn, having been City Clerk of that place, a leading member of the Auburn Volunteer Fire Department and an active worker there of the Republican party in local, State and National campaigns. Magistrate Olmstead came to New York in 1887, and for ten years—up to the time of his appointment on the Bench one year ago—was engaged in newspaper work, having served chiefly as a reporter on the Associated Press, "Evening World" and "Sun." For a number of years he was local political reporter on the latter newspaper, and in addition to this, wrote a series of sketches for the "Sun," which have been equal to the best that newspaper has printed in the line of humorous and faithful portrayal of character.

In addition to the above, he has been a quiet worker for the Republican party in this city, and although decidedly a partisan, he has never permitted it to interfere with his official duties or prejudice his actions in any particular.



CITY MAGISTRATE THOMAS F. WENTWORTH was born in South Berwick, Maine, in 1845. He was educated in the Phillips Academy, in which institution he prepared for college.

In 1868, after he was graduated with honors from Yale College, he attended Columbia College Law School, and after taking the full course there was admitted to the Bar in 1870. He practiced law continuously after his admission and soon acquired a line of clients which stamped him at once as a man capable of handling important law cases. Among the cases which helped to establish his reputation was the Levinson embezzlement case, in which Magistrate Wentworth, as counsel for the Manufacturers and Merchants' Bank, was successful in winning.

In July, 1895, Mayor Strong appointed him a City Magistrate, which position he holds at the present time.

Magistrate Wentworth is a member of the Bar Association, University Club, the New England Society and a prominent member of the Republican Club, of which organization he was President in 1886.



CITY MAGISTRATE HERMAN C. KUDLICH was born in 1860.

He attended the New York University and Columbia College and was admitted to the Bar in 1881.

He at once entered into a professional life, and as a member of the firm of Kudlich & Finck, established a successful and lucrative practice. Their clientage consisted of a number of the largest and most important concerns in the city, among them being the Legal Aid Society, of which Magistrate Kudlich was counsel for some years previous to his appointment on the Bench. He was appointed a City Magistrate by Mayor Strong, in 1895, for a term of four years, and thus far his service in the above capacity has been up to the high standard which has made the body of which he is a member such an efficient one.





CITY MAGISTRATE CHARLES E. SIMMS, Jr., was born in the City of New York in 1861. He attended Public School No. 58, from which he graduated in 1877 and entered the College of the City of New York. He thereafter became a clerk in the law office of Roswell D. Hatch, Esq., of this city, and while with him attended the Law School of the University of the City of New York, from which he received the degree of LL. B. in 1883, having received the prize for the best written examination, and honorable mention for the excellence of his oral examination, and in June of the same year was admitted to the Bar. He practised law in this city until January 1, 1891, when he was appointed Assistant District Attorney by the Hon. De Lancey Nicoll. While Assistant District Attorney he prepared for trial and assisted in the trial of many important criminal cases, among them being the Ben Ali, or "Jack the Ripper," murder case; the Stephani-Reynolds murder case, and the Carlyle Harris murder case.

On January 4, 1893, he was appointed a Police Justice, and served as such until July 1, 1895, when the old Board of Police Justices was superseded by the Board of City Magistrates. During the year ending July 1, 1895, he had over twelve thousand prisoners brought before him. In June, 1895, he was appointed a City Magistrate, being the only man on the old Board identified with Tammany Hall who was reappointed. He is a member of Tammany Hall, and of the Democratic Club; also of the Morris and Country Cycle Clubs, the Indian Harbor Yacht Club, and is President of the Associated Cycle Clubs of The City of New York.

CITY MAGISTRATE JOSEPH POOL was born in Minerva, Ohio, in 1833. He comes from a distinguished Quaker ancestry, his grandfather being credited with valuable services to the American Army under George Washington during the Revolutionary War.

Mr. Pool was educated in the public schools of his native town, and studied law with Judge George W. Belden, who was United States District Attorney under President Pierce.

Mr. Pool was admitted to the Bar when he was twenty-one years of age. In the year 1860 he removed to Cleveland, Ohio, and practiced law until the outbreak of the Civil War, when he

enlisted under President Lincoln's call for 75,000 Volunteers. He was appointed Second Lieutenant in the 67th Ohio Infantry, and assisted in organizing the regiment. Following this appointment President Lincoln made him Assistant Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain in the U. S. Volunteer Service, and later, at the request of Secretary of War Stanton, President Lincoln appointed him additional Paymaster in the U. S. Army, with the rank of Major. He was mustered out December 1, 1865, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, U. S. Volunteers, by brevet, "for faithful services in the Army of the Republic."

In 1868 he removed to New York, and after a short period he was elected President of the American National Bank, in which capacity he served for two years. He then spent two years in Europe, and upon his return was elected President of the Manufacturers and Merchants' Bank. In 1880 he bought the New York and West Shore Railroad under foreclosure, reorganized it and was elected its first President.

In 1897 he was appointed a City Magistrate by Mayor Strong for a term of ten years.

Magistrate Pool is a Director in a number of financial institutions and a prominent member of the Ohio Society, Loyal Legion and Lafayette Post, G. A. R.



## CORONERS.

### ANTONIO ZUCCA.



ANTONIO ZUCCA was born in the year 1851 in Trieste, Austria. As his family was strongly in favor of the unity of Italy, and therefore opposed to the Austrian Government, decided to move to Italy and resided in Milan. Young Antonio, however, preferred and decided to emigrate to America, making his residence New York, about thirty years ago. Although he embarked for this country provided with the best merchant's recommendations for a position in New York, he had a pretty hard time at the beginning, but finally secured employment in the Hotel Brunswick, then one of the best hotels in the city. Through his energy and untiring efforts to succeed it was not long before he established the firm of Zucca Brothers, introducing in this country most of the Italian products, such as oil, chestnuts, cheese, Chianti wine, etc., articles which are now very well known and are used in large quantities here.

As soon as Mr. Zucca became naturalized as an American citizen he began to take a very active part in politics. While living in what is now called the First Assembly District, he was appointed trustee of Public School No. 39, and served there for many years. He later went to reside uptown in the Twenty-third District; served in the General Committee of Tammany Hall and was also later a member of the Executive Committee. It was Mr. Zucca who organized the Italo-Democratic Union, composed of district clubs and associations, which labor in unison with Tammany Hall. As a result of his efforts the First, Second, Third, Sixth, Fourteenth, Thirty-second, Thirty-third and Thirty-fifth Assembly Districts, also the Boroughs of Queens, Kings and Richmond are well organized, and are exercising a great influence over the Italians in assisting them to obtain their naturalization papers as American citizens, with a voice in the government of their adopted country; it is actually supposed that through this agency the Italian vote will be found almost double in the next election. In the election of 1897, Tammany Hall

nominated him as a Coroner of the Borough of Manhattan, to which office he was elected. Although not a lawyer he gives evidence of good common sense, and certainly fills his office with honor to the party that elected him. In the horrifying case of the collapse of a building on One Hundred and Sixteenth street, where a great many workingmen were killed, he most admirably conducted the inquest in behalf of the sufferers of this calamity.

Mr. Zucca's career, however, is not exclusively in the political field. He was for a number of years President of the Fruit Dealers' Association; also of the United Italian Societies, which includes 144 different societies of New York. Was Vice-President of the Italian Chamber of Commerce, but on the death of its President, Cav. Baratoni, now acts as its President. Is a trustee of the Fruit Exchange and chairman of the Law Committee of that institution.

It is also true that Mr. Zucca has been of service to other countries, as during the controversy of Venezuela with England, he so endeared himself to President Crespo, as a result of work performed in favor of Venezuela, that President Crespo presented him with the cross of "Cavalier" of the Order of "Liberador."

### JACOB E. BAUSCH.

JACOB E. BAUSCH, a member of the Board of Coroners, Borough of Manhattan, was born at No. 63 Lewis street, this city, on the 5th of October, 1867.

He attended Public School No. 22 at Stanton and Sheriff streets, until at the age of thirteen he became engaged with a publishing house. He subsequently began an apprenticeship in a wood-carving shop where he learned his trade. Immediately upon becoming a journeyman he applied for admission into the Union of that trade and took an active part in its affairs. In 1887 he was elected Secretary of the Union and two years later was elected its business agent. He held this position until 1896 when the Democratic party offered him the nomination for Coroner. He was for years the secretary of the New York Central Labor Union and was one of the most prominent advocates of labor known in this vicinity. In almost all gigantic strikes where arbitration was agreed upon, the name of Coroner Bausch will be found as having been one of the gentlemen selected to adjust the differences. His greatest achievement that brought him before the public was his agitation against imported decorations, which were

being brought here, causing idleness at home. He fearlessly advocated home products and succeeded in keeping many contracts for work in the city. When the returns were complete after the election of 1896 it was seen that he was defeated by about 5,600 votes, although he led his ticket and received 8,000 votes more than did the Presidential candidate. His vote in that campaign was 137,000. In 1897 Tammany Hall once again submitted his name to the nominating convention, and with his running mates was triumphantly elected for a term of four years.

### JOHN SEAVER.

JOHN SEAVER, Chairman of the Board of Coroners of Richmond Borough, was born on Staten Island at the old homestead near Richmond. After leaving school he learned the trade of a miller, at which he worked for six years. In 1874 Mr. Seaver engaged in the express business and continued in that line until January 1, 1898. He was school trustee of the First District of Southfield and Northfield six years, and chairman of the Board five years. In 1889 he was elected Highway Commissioner for the Town of Southfield, and held the office continuously until January 1, 1898. During the entire term he was treasurer of the Board.

It was largely through the efforts of Mr. Seaver that the people of Richmond and Southfield secured a five-cent fare from Richmond to St. George on the Midland Electric Railroad, with transfers over all the other branches. The company proposed to charge ten cents to St. George and not to give transfers over the Port Richmond branch, but Commissioner Seaver refused to consent to these terms and thereby secured a five-cent fare over the entire line.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### MUNICIPAL ART COMMISSION.

The Charter provides for a Municipal Art Commission, composed as follows :

The Mayor of the City of New York, *ex officio*.

The President of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, *ex officio*.

The President of the New York Public Library, *ex officio*.

The President of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, *ex officio*.

One painter, one sculptor and one architect, all residents of the City of New York, and three other residents of said city, none of whom shall be a painter, sculptor or architect, or member of any other profession in the fine arts. All of the last six mentioned shall be appointed by the Mayor from a list of not less than three times the number to be appointed, proposed by the Fine Arts Federation of New York.

All works of art intended for the City of New York, whether by purchase, gift or loan, must be submitted to and approved by the Commission. No existing work of art in the possession of the City shall be removed, relocated or altered in any way, without the similar approval of the Commission. The Commission, which serves without pay, now consists of Charles T. Barney, Henry E. Howland, S. P. Avery, John Le Forge, the painter, Daniel C. French, the well-known sculptor, and Charles F. McKim, the architect.

The *ex officio* members of the Commission are, in addition to the Mayor, Henry G. Marquand, President of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, John Bigelow, President of the Public Library (Astor, Lenox and Tilden foundations), and A. Augustus Healy, President of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences.

WILLIAM H. MAXWELL,

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

WILLIAM H. MAXWELL was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, in 1852. He is of Scotch origin, his father, John Maxwell, having been a Presbyterian clergyman. Mr. Maxwell was educated

at the local national schools in his native county, after which he read classics with his father, who, with the assistance of a neighboring clergyman, prepared him for college.

In 1868 Mr. Maxwell entered Queens University, which institution has three colleges, one in Belfast, one in Cork and a third in Galway. Mr. Maxwell's course embraced the Colleges of Belfast and Galway, and while a student in these universities, entirely supported himself by taking prizes in Latin, Greek, French, Logic and Metaphysics.

In 1872 he was graduated with honors and the degree of A. B., and was appointed Sub-Master in the Royal Academic Institute, the largest classical and preparatory school in Ireland. In 1874 he obtained the degree of M. A. with honors by examination in the ancient classics.

In that year Mr. Maxwell came to America and engaged in newspaper work, his last connection in this field being with the *Brooklyn Times*, of which he was Managing Editor. While filling the above position he was selected by the Brooklyn Board of Education to deliver a course of lectures in connection with the evening schools. His services in this field attracted attention to his abilities, and finally led to his election in 1882 as Assistant Superintendent of Schools in Brooklyn. In 1887 he was elected Superintendent of the Brooklyn Schools, and after his term had expired was re-elected three times for terms of three years. In March, 1898, he was elected City Superintendent of Schools for Greater New York.

In addition to the valuable school service he has rendered, Mr. Maxwell is the author of a number of standard educational works. Among these works are "Primary Lessons in English," "Introductory Lessons in English Grammar" and "Advanced Lessons in English Grammar."

Mr. Maxwell's versatile educational work has given him a high standing in his chosen field, and he is looked upon as one of the most progressive and aggressive leaders of education in the United States.

## HORACE LOOMIS,

CHIEF ENGINEER, DEPARTMENT OF SEWERS.



HORACE LOOMIS, Chief Engineer, Department of Sewers, and *ex officio* member of the Examining Board of Plumbers, was born in Binghamton, N. Y., in 1840. He was educated at the Binghamton Academy and the State Normal School, in which latter institution he prepared himself for the higher branches of civil engineering and kindred studies.

In September, 1862, he entered the Rensselaer Institute, in Troy (at that time the only college of the kind in the country), from which he was graduated in 1865 with the degree of C. E., and immediately after took up an active professional career. For some years he was largely employed in railroad construction, and in New York, Pennsylvania and Connecticut was identified with the construction of the leading railroads in those States.

In 1875 Mr. Loomis came to New York and became connected with the Department of Public Works, under General Porter, who was then Commissioner. As the Civil Engineer in the Department he made the first surveys for the New Croton Aqueduct, following up this work by further surveys along the Bronx river and the Housatonic river for the purpose of locating the source and means of an additional water supply for the city. Mr. Loomis remained in the Department of Public Works, Bureau of the Chief Engineer, Croton Aqueduct, until 1886, at which time he was placed in charge of the Bureau of Sewers and remained in charge thereof from that time to January, 1898, when the Department was abolished. There has been no better service in the same capacity rendered the City.

For the past twelve years Mr. Loomis has been Chief Engineer in the Department of Sewers, and the fact that all the powers that be and have been have recognized his fitness for the position without a suggestion or thought of disturbing him is evidence enough that he is in his right place.

Mr. Loomis is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers and the Engineers' Club, and in both organizations is held in high standing and esteem.



## THOMAS J. BYRNE,

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER OF SEWERS, BOROUGH OF THE BRONX.



MR. BYRNE was born in the old Town of Morrisania on December 28, 1856, and has resided all his life in what is now the Borough of The Bronx.

His father, Thomas Byrne, has been a resident of the same district for over fifty-five years.

The Deputy Commissioner was educated in the public schools. After his graduation from school he learned the machinists' trade, but gave up that employment to take a position with the Knickerbocker Ice Company. He resigned the latter position to go into the ice business for himself.

He has always been a Tammany Hall Democrat, and in 1891 was the Democratic candidate for Assembly in what was then the Twenty-ninth District. It was a bad year for Democrats and Mr. Byrne was defeated. He ran, however, several hundred votes ahead of his ticket.

Since 1891, and up to the time of his appointment as Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Byrne has been engaged in the contracting business.

## FRANCIS J. WORCESTER.

FRANCIS J. WORCESTER, Judge, Municipal Court, Eleventh District, was born in New Hampshire in 1848, and was brought up on a farm, which had been in the possession of his ancestors for five generations. His grandfather had nine sons, among them being J. E. Worcester, the author of the well-known Worcester Dictionaries, and the late Judge S. T. Worcester, of Ohio.

As a boy Mr. Worcester had a strong desire to obtain a college education. The common schools of his native place afforded only eight or nine weeks' "schooling" a year, but he so improved his time at home, under the instruction of his father, that when an uncle, in 1865, gave him \$300 to assist him in his college course, he prepared himself in a little over a year at a country academy in a neighboring town to enter Harvard, which he did

in 1866. He was graduated with honors, having defrayed, by his own exertions, the greater part of his college expenses.

After teaching school for several years in Massachusetts, he came to New York and took the law course at the Columbia College Law School, from which he graduated in 1875. He served as a clerk in a law office a few years, and in 1878 opened an office of his own, and since that time has been in the active practice of his profession, and has gathered around him a clientele and business creditable to any lawyer, and especially so to him, in view of the fact that when he came to New York he had almost no acquaintances or connections. He was elected Judge of the Municipal Court in the fall of 1897.

### CHARLES V. ADEE,

CLERK, BOARD OF ESTIMATE AND APPORTIONMENT.



CHARLES V. ADEE was born in Columbia County, New York, in 1836. He is the son of an old and well-known New York dry goods merchant. At the age of twelve he removed to this city, where he was graduated from a public school and immediately began a business career.

Early in the '60's Mr. Adee entered the employ of the New York Exchange Company in Wall street, where the site of the Custom-house now stands. In 1864 Mr. Adee established the Real Estate Exchange (which is now such a conspicuous and important headquarters for the leading real estate dealers in the city) at No. 111 Broadway.

Mr. Adee was also employed for a time by the American Insurance Company, but in 1873 was appointed in a clerical capacity in the Department of Taxes and Assessments. In 1874 he was promoted to the position of a Deputy Tax Commissioner, but resigned the place in 1878 and was appointed Clerk to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, which position he has held continuously for twenty years.

Mr. Adee's long experience in the above position has put him in closer touch with the scope and functions of the departments which make up the City Government than almost any official

now holding office. This experience, combined with a splendid memory and a never-failing courtesy, has made him a valuable and important official whom it is always a pleasure to meet. Mr. Adee is a Democrat, but never lets politics escape him until after dark. As such, however, he is a member of the Democratic, the Bedford Democratic and the Young Men's Democratic Clubs.

### EDWARD J. CONNELL.



EDWARD J. CONNELL, Auditor of the Borough of The Bronx, has lived all his life in New York City, and was educated at the College of St. Francis Xavier.

His first business experience was with the old Metropolitan National Bank, of which institution he was Note Teller.

In 1892 he was appointed Bank Examiner of the State of New York by the Hon. Charles M. Preston, then Superintendent of Banks, which position he held until 1897.

In the summer of last year he was selected by former Comptroller Fitch as one of the expert accountants to make an examination of the financial condition of the boroughs to be annexed under the Greater New York Charter, and was assigned to the Borough of Brooklyn.

At the commencement of the present year he was appointed by the Hon. Bird S. Coler, Comptroller, and sworn in by Mayor Van Wyck as Auditor for the Borough of The Bronx.

In politics Mr. Connell has always been a Democrat, and is now and has been for a long time a member of the Tammany Hall General Committee of the Thirty-fifth Assembly District.

### P. J. ANDREWS.

P. J. ANDREWS, Chief Inspector of Light, Ventilation and Plumbing in the Department of Buildings and *ex officio* member of the Examining Board of Plumbers, was born in Dublin, Ireland, in 1858. He came to New York in 1864, and after taking a course at the De La Salle Institute, entered the plumbing business and continued at his trade until 1896.

In the above year he was elected a member of the Assembly and served two terms as the representative of the Twenty-sixth

District. During his career in the Assembly he took an active part in the proceedings and was identified with much of the labor legislation that was passed during those sessions.

Mr. Andrews, who is one of the lieutenants of Sheriff Dunn in the Twenty-sixth Assembly District, is a gentleman of engaging personality and good executive ability, and the success which he attained therefor, both in his trade and the political field can be easily accounted for.

Mr. Andrews is a member of Tammany Hall and the Democratic Club, and in both these organizations he is one of the popular workers.

### JOSEPH P. FALLON.



JUDGE JOSEPH P. FALLON, of Municipal Court, Ninth District, was born in Ireland in 1845. He came to American with his parents in 1849 and settled in this city, where he has since lived.

He was educated in the public schools, and after taking a course at the Christian Brothers Institute, took up the study of law. He was admitted to the Bar in 1866, and practised law successfully until 1887, when he was elected Judge of the Ninth District

Court for a term of six years.

In addition to the above, Judge Fallon was a School Trustee of the Twelfth Ward in 1873-1875, and in the latter year was elected a member of the Legislature and served the State in this capacity during the session of 1876. In both of the above positions he displayed a fine ability, and this, added to his knowledge of public affairs and legal training, has given him a high standing in the position which he now fills. Judge Fallon is a member of Tammany Hall General Committee; of the Catholic, Harlem Democratic, Democratic and Sagamore Clubs.

## ASSOCIATION OF CITY HALL REPORTERS.

The Association of City Hall Reporters is no part of the municipal government, but the relation of its members to the affairs of the city gives it a sort of semi-official standing. It is through this association that the public at large is kept in touch and made acquainted with the acts of city officials. The membership of the association is composed of the representatives of the metropolitan daily newspapers who are assigned to report matters of public interest in the city departments and also to write the news of politics.

There are from twenty-five to thirty members in the association, and, collectively, they represent all the newspapers in the City of New York. The association is less than two years old, having been formed in December, 1896. The object of its organization was the mutual benefit of the members and a desire for united action on all matters affecting the rights and duties of the reporters detailed to the City Hall. Members of the association are not elected. As soon as a reporter is assigned by the editor of his newspaper to "cover" City Hall, or politics, or both, he is formally admitted to membership. When he ceases to remain at City Hall he relinquishes his connection with the organization.

The officers of the association are elected annually. In July of the present year death robbed the organization of its President, Major John B. Hays, whose demise was sincerely regretted, not only by his colleagues but an unusually wide circle of friends in social and political circles.

The Association of City Hall Reporters has a constitution and by-laws. Regular meetings are held on the first Monday of every month, and special meetings when occasion requires. The officers are a President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer, and a Room Committee, appointed by the President, to regulate the use of the room in City Hall which is occupied by the members. There is also a list of honorary members, but those entitled to such designation are persons who, at some time, have been regular members. The list is, therefore, necessarily a limited one.

The association is self-sustaining, expenses being met by assessments levied upon the members.



### GEORGE C. TRANTOR.

GEORGE C. TRANTOR, Coroner of Richmond Borough, was born in Richmond County and educated in the public school of Port Richmond. After leaving school he learned the trade of a carpenter and in 1875 began business for himself as a contractor and builder. In 1876 he moved to Sanford, Florida, and for a number of years was prominently identified with the local government of that place, and in 1877, when the city was incorporated, he was elected the first City Marshal.

In 1879, on account of the death of his father, he returned to Staten Island and again engaged in the building business. In 1882 he was elected Chief Engineer of the North Shore Fire Department. In 1892 he was elected Trustee of the Village of Port Richmond, and two years later was re-elected for a second term. He was elected a member of the first Board of County Excise Commissioners, but refused to accept the office. In 1896 he was nominated for the Assembly, but withdrew from the ticket. In 1898 he was elected Coroner of Richmond Borough.

### WILLIAM HANNAH.

WILLIAM HANNAH, Deputy Clerk of the Court of General Sessions, was born in New York City in 1860. He attended the public schools until he was old enough to strike out for himself, when he engaged in a mercantile business, at which he remained until 1892.

In the above year he was appointed an Attendant in the Supreme Court and discharged the duties of the same for four years. In 1896 he was appointed to the position which he now fills.

Mr. Hannah is a member of Tammany Hall and the Democratic Club, and in the Eleventh Ward, where he resides, is one of the popular Lieutenants of City Chamberlain Keenan.

## PUBLIC SPIRITED CITIZENS.

RICHARD CROKER.

There is a similarity in the lives of political leaders and actors in so far that they display only one side of themselves to the public. A great politician frequently masks many of those qualities which would most appeal to human nature, because they have no place in the cold-blooded struggle of political endeavor.

Naturally, then, Mr. Croker is very much misunderstood by those not so fortunate as to know him well. Even those who have frequent political affairs to transact with him know him simply as a reserved, tactful and rather reticent man. But to his friends he is the opposite. Many of Mr. Croker's intimates often have expressed the wish that his birth had taken place fifteen or twenty years earlier, for if it had, they believe that he would have been one of the great figures in our civil war. This is a frequent expression for them: "Richard Croker possesses the material of which great generals are made." That he is one of the greatest leaders of men of this period must be conceded even by those who are not politically friendly to him.

Most persons who are in any way interested in Mr. Croker wonder at the secret of his long-continued and steadily increasing power. It is chiefly to explain this and to show Mr. Croker not as a political leader, but as an individual, that this is written. To begin with, Mr. Croker possesses force of character to a remarkable degree, and that, in itself, is indicative of the fact that he is a brave man. Indeed, those who have been long associated with him know that he is incapable of fear. His great determination makes him incapable of appreciating the word "failure."

Probably the greatest and strongest characteristic possessed by Mr. Croker is his ability to judge men correctly and never to underestimate the strength of his enemies. I cannot imagine that Charles Dickens could have been a much closer observer of human nature, or rather of men, than the leader of the New York Democracy.

Possessing the traits that I have indicated it may be readily concluded that Mr. Croker finds it easy to win men to him. But it also is *just as important* that he should hold them after having



won their confidence, and this he succeeds in doing because he is sympathetic and always intends to be just. There is something in his very presence that indicates he is far from being an ordinary man, and this in itself compels respect.

The writer has been in Mr. Croker's company when he was surrounded by strangers. I have wondered why he attracted their attention, and often concluded that there was some one in the crowd who knew him and had informed the others of his identity; but it would be learned that no one knew who he was, but that he attracted attention simply owing to his striking personality.

Mr. Croker is a man who is always learning. He has had great opportunity during the past four years to acquire knowledge. Any one who would judge him as the same man he was a few years ago would be greatly mistaken. He has developed just as much in four years as a boy at college would during the same period. He broadens steadily and develops every week and month and year, for his mind is just as curious and absorbent as a young person's.

The writer had known Mr. Croker very well for several years, but an eight days' voyage on the ocean with him gave a clearer insight to Mr. Croker's character, and it will probably be as good a way as any other in showing Mr. Croker as a man to narrate some experiences with him on the trip. While they may seem trivial in a way, still it is these little things that are sometimes the most important as indicating character.

It was not long until Mr. Croker showed himself to be a many-sided man, and full of human interest. I was the only person among the passengers who was personally acquainted with Mr. Croker and we were together constantly. I had heard him talk only upon public questions and upon the branch of sport in which he is interested. I often wondered about his range of reading. While he has never been a bookworm, I discovered that he had been a very practical and methodical reader. He told me that with the exception of historical novels he had never read a romance in his life; that he considered it to be a great waste of time.

Nearly all his reading had been confined to biographies of the great leaders of men of the different periods, beginning with early civilization. I found that he made it a rule to make a study of almost everything relating to Napoleon. That subject was of great fascination for him, although, in discussing Napoleon, I

saw that he was not an admirer of him. Mr. Croker seemed to be unable to forgive the great Emperor for having been defeated at Waterloo. I really think that the New York leader thinks that no man deserves sympathy who has made a failure in any important affair. He argued that Napoleon should have known when to stop. At that time Mr. Croker had just announced that he had retired permanently from political leadership, and I wondered if he was not trying to benefit by Napoleon's experience in avoiding a Waterloo. In concluding his discussion of Napoleon he stated that no man ought to undertake anything in which he is not reasonably sure of succeeding. This goes to show also that Mr. Croker, while sometimes considered audacious, is an exceedingly prudent and conservative man.

Mr. Croker has probably admired Parnell more than any other man of modern times. He has spent a great deal of time in Ireland in personally interviewing people who were well acquainted with the great Irish leader. It is very natural that Mr. Croker should take Parnell as the best type for him to study, because Parnell had to deal very much with the same class of people that Mr. Croker had to do early in his political leadership. Several Irish members of Parliament who know Mr. Croker have told me that in many ways he reminds them of Parnell. Parnell was a very quiet and uncommunicative man to all except his intimates, and he had become considerable of a political force before he ever attempted to make a speech. The first time he arose to speak in the houses of Parliament his effort was a most pitiable failure, but through sheer force of character he overcame this early embarrassment and, as the world knows, proved himself a most forcible debater. There is no doubt but that Mr. Croker possesses all that determination, and that he would, if necessary, be able to become a strong character in debate.

What most interested me in Mr. Croker was that during the first day of the voyage he would pick out conspicuous men among the passengers and predict to me that they were such and such a kind of beings. For instance, the first person he selected was a dry, bloodless looking man with a shrewd Yankee face. The man discovered Mr. Croker's identity, and he in turn was studying the Tammany chieftian. They sat at the same table, but it was plain to be seen that the man did not want to become acquainted with Mr. Croker.

"That man is a Reformer," said Mr. Croker to me, "and it

you watch him you will find before the voyage is over that he is a typical Reformer, and probably worships at Dr. Parkhurst's church—provided he lives in New York."

Mr. Croker became a great favorite among the passengers within a few days, for he associated with them very freely. He had thrown off the reserve he maintains in politics. Even the Reformer, for such he proved to be, became interested in him, and one day at dinner managed to engage in the conversation in which Mr. Croker was interested. Finally something was said of the heat of the previous night, and complaint was made upon the custom of steamship companies in causing the port-holes to be screwed up after a fixed hour, so that the state-rooms become very stuffy.

"Oh, I know how to get around that," spoke up the Reformer, "I carry a monkey-wrench with me, and after I know that the steward is off watch, so that he cannot know it, I open the port-hole."

"But don't you fear that there might be a terrible storm during the night and the state-room might be flooded and even the safety of the ship threatened?"

"Oh, I am only looking out for my own comfort. I will take the chances on the other part," responded the bloodless looking gentleman.

"Didn't I tell you that he was a Reformer," chuckled Mr. Croker in a whisper to me. "Nobody but a Reformer would carry a monkey-wrench."

A day or two after, Mr. Croker and the Reformer were seen walking the deck together. The Reformer took a great fancy to Mr. Croker, and I heard him say :

"I always thought that you were a very bad man, because I had read so in the newspapers, but I will never believe anything bad I see published about you again. Although I may never be able to agree with you politically, I have watched you closely and nobody could come to any other conclusion than that you are a kind-hearted man."

Probably one of the reasons that caused this remark was Mr. Croker's kindness to the second-class and steerage passengers. Nearly every morning after breakfast he would walk down into the steerage and say a pleasant word or two to some of the unfortunates, for there were many traveling in this uncomfortable way who had seen better days. There were four children in a family in which Mr. Croker took great interest, and

he would carry them fruit from his table. One day he took an orange, a pear, an apple and a banana to distribute to the children. With these in his hand he stood for a moment or so watching the faces of the children. Then he handed the fruit to them, and it was very plain to be observed that the one who had craved for the orange received it, and so with the banana, the apple and the pear. I could not help thinking, "There is the secret of Mr. Croker's political success." He was able to tell how to please each child. Undoubtedly each of them, as they stood looking at the fruit, was wondering which would get the orange, and the one who did not want it feared that it would be given. How easily this ability to read people could be applied to politics as he had just done to the children. If he had four offices, of which he had the filling, and four men had been selected for them, he knew just which office to give in a way that would please all four and make each one think that he had received the most preferable.

I should say that Mr. Croker's predictions as to the character of the passengers proved to be thoroughly correct in every instance. Almost as remarkable in its accuracy as the prediction of the Reformer, was made about one passenger who was standing on a tender waiting to board the steamer at Cherbourg. Mr. Croker pointed him out to me. He was smooth shaven.

"That fellow is made up to look like an actor, but he isn't," said Mr. Croker. "He has a deceitful face. I will bet that he will prove to be anything but a favorite during the voyage."

This turned out to be correct. Everybody in the smoking-room detested the man. He thought that he knew more than anybody else and tried to give the impression that he was a leading member of the theatrical profession.

It is in his own home, however, that Mr. Croker shines with the most glory. There political subjects are tabooed, and a more hospitable host and kind-hearted father or more devoted husband cannot be well imagined. In Mrs. Croker he has a wife who possesses intellectual qualities as strong for a woman as he does for a man. Among his four boys he is a big boy himself. In many ways Mr. Croker is as guileless as a child, and can enter into the spirit of boyish pranks with as much enthusiasm as any of his sons. If a person was to meet him in his own home and not know him as a great political leader, they would never pick him out as a resourceful tactician.

HARRY W. WALKER.

## NATHAN STRAUS.

NATHAN STRAUS, ex-President of the Health Board, was born in Ottenburg, Germany, forty-eight years ago. He came to America when he was five years old, with his father, Lazarus Straus, who settled in Talooton, Ga., where his son attended Collensworth Institute.

When the war was over his father removed to New York where Nathan and his brother, Isidor; after attending a business college, entered the employ of their father, and soon became members of the firm under the name L. Straus & Sons.

The success of the business was so great that father and sons gradually acquired other interests, and, until a few months ago, when the father died, were declared to be the finest trio of merchants in this country.

Be that as it may, however, it is a fact that the Straus Brothers stand to-day as the finest examples of what successful business men and good citizens should be.

Nathan Straus, by reason of his active interest in public affairs, is one of the best known men in New York. Public affairs to Mr. Straus means something more than an appointment to a public office. To a man of the stamp of Mr. Straus it means, has meant and will mean a human interest in anything he devotes his time to.

Mr. Straus's charitable enterprises show him to be a man who knows his fellow men and the best way to minister to them. In all of his practical charities he has shown to have too high a regard for the worthy poor to treat them as beggars. Whether it was the selling of coal, of milk or running a lodging-house, he has applied to these enterprises just enough of the business principle to allow his patrons to preserve their self-respect.

It's no trouble for a rich man to *give* money away. It's both time and trouble to apply the methods of Mr. Straus to the cause of the poor. How many rich men, how many men situated as Mr. Straus is, would undertake these charities to make the profit out of them Mr. Straus does?

Mr. Straus, although a very busy man of affairs, is a person of striking executive ability. He has trained those under him to perform their duties so intelligently that at a moment's notice he can turn to any important detail of his various interests. He is a man of keen perception, believes in order, system and directness, and this, added to an energy and aggressiveness that few *men* possess to such a degree, has contributed largely to his *commercial* supremacy and success.

## JOHN F. CARROLL.



ONE of the most prominent figures in the politics of Greater New York is John F. Carroll, former Clerk of the Court of General Sessions and a Sachem of the Tammany Society. In the absence of Mr. Croker he directs the affairs of Tammany Hall, and it is admitted by every one conversant with the management of a great organization that no mistake was made in selecting him for a position of such vital importance. He is a politician by instinct and training, and in the trying and extensive field of political labor in which he is now engaged he has displayed wonderful tact and judgment. He is thoroughly conversant with the details of every Department of the City Government, and, in addition, his mind is well stored with information on general subjects gathered during a busy life. He is an adept in the art of hearing and amicably arranging the innumerable difficulties incidental to the management of a great organization, and his decisions are as prompt as they are just. In his early youth Mr. Carroll entered the political field in the old Twentieth (now the Twenty-second) Assembly District, and has, therefore, although still a young man, had an experience of over a quarter of a century in practical politics. Brought up in a school of politics which has produced some of the ablest politicians New York has ever known, he developed, at an early age, the qualities of which great leaders are made, and his present prominence as one of the triumvirate who control the government of the second city in the world is but the natural recognition of his personal popularity and keen, sound political judgment. During his administration as Tammany Hall leader in his home district, he proved an able and brilliant campaigner and scored repeated victories where defeat had frequently been the rule.

He has always been unswerving in his loyalty to Tammany Hall, and his proudest boast is that he never belonged to any other organization. In the critical campaign of 1897 he labored enthusiastically for the success of Tammany Hall, whose standard bearer, Judge Van Wyck, was his life-long personal and political friend. Mr. Croker, Mr. Carroll and ex-Mayor Grant conducted,

with consummate ability, the campaign which resulted in so overwhelming a victory for the Democracy of Greater New York. As executive member of the Twenty-ninth Assembly District, in which he resides, Mr. Carroll, at the call of his party, is prominent as the friend and adviser of Richard Croker, the leader of the organization. Mr. Croker recognizes the fact that Mr. Carroll is a shrewd, level-headed politician, whose intimate knowledge of public men and public affairs and rare skill in studying human character, render his services to the party with which he is allied invaluable.

Mr. Carroll was first appointed to public office as Clerk to the Grand Jury, by Supreme Court Justice Frederick Smyth (then Recorder), in 1879. His abilities as displayed in this position brought the usual reward. He was appointed Clerk of the Seventh District Civil Court, and was subsequently promoted to the Clerkship of the Court of Special Sessions. In 1891 he was unanimously selected by the Judges for the responsible position of Clerk of the Court of General Sessions. This office he held conjointly with that of Clerk of the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court until the fall of 1898, when he resigned to become Chairman of the Finance Committee of Tammany Hall.

Mr. Carroll's private life is above reproach. He is devoted to his wife and children and finds his greatest pleasure in their society. He thoroughly enjoys social life, and is popular in the large circle of acquaintances in which he moves. He is a brainy man of business, and had his lot been cast in the commercial or financial world, he would undoubtedly have been as great a success as he has been in politics. He is a member of the New York Athletic, Catholic, Arkwright, Democratic, Home and other clubs.



# WONDERS OF THE BROWN BOOK

## SIDE LIGHTS ON OUR LOCAL STATESMEN.

**The Tammany Biographer Informs the Public That Richard Croker Doesn't Like Napoleon—Tells How He Detected a Reformer—Adjectives Overworked in Describing the Lives of Tammany Braves**

The Brown Book has just been issued by the Martin B. Brown Company, printers by appointment to Tammany and the municipal government. The Brown Book, which deals in a serious manner with the characteristics of Tammany men, is described by the publishers as a biographical record of public officers of the city of New York. It is an octavo volume of 300 pages, dressed in a demure garb of brown and with gilt-edged leaves. From cover to cover it is packed with pictures and sketches of all the Tammany officeholders.

With touches of a quaint philosophy the biographer departs at times from the cut-and-dried path of his predecessors. He gives the reader an insight into unsuspected attributes of Tammany's chieftains and henchmen, attributes which had probably been waiting long under an unassuming exterior to be discovered by this bold biographer. They may have been Tammany secrets before they were thrust from the wigwam of the braves into the cold world of publicity. The student of Tammany politics will find a new interest in the chronicles of the Brown Book. Johnson's faithful Boswell has found a replica in the biographer of Richard Croker to join him in the limbo of retired shades.

The writers of the sketches have exhausted the English vocabulary of adjectives in describing the Tammany men. The superlative adjective is overworked throughout the book. The recurrence of the phrase, "He has always been a Democrat in politics," is noticeable.

The Brown Book, after prefatory remarks defending its existence, takes up each department of the city. It describes the scope of each and the problems with which the Tammany lights are supposed to wrestle at their desks. The sketches of the officeholders follow in each department.

The frontispiece is a likeness of Mayor Van Wyck, looking haughtily over a mosaic-colored map of Greater New York. The buildings are depicted in brick color, the parks in an emerald green and the wooded part of Staten Island in dark brown.

Under the caption "Public Spirited Citizens," Tammany's lord and liege, Richard Croker, is unrelieved. Mr. Croker, Nathan Straus and John F. Carroll are included in this chapter, the longest in the book. After remarking on the similarity in the lives of political leaders and actors, an interesting observa-

tion by the Tammany Biographer gives credit to Mr. Croker, a steamship trip in which with him having furnished an abundant material. On this trip he tells of Mr. Croker's suspicions of a certain individual as a Reformer. The suspicion is eventually verified by conversation between the Reformer and Mr. Croker concerning the poor ventilation of the rooms at night. The Reformer gleefully reports that he always carries a monkey-wrench with which he opens the offending ports.

"Don't I tell you he was a Reformer," chuckled Mr. Croker in a whisper to me, "but a Reformer would carry a monkey-wrench." The biographer then goes on to state that the Reformer became a great admirer of the hero of his sketch and told him that he would never again believe anything said by him. The biographer boldly strikes out in a sketch with this statement: "Many of Croker's intimates have often expressed their wish that his birth had taken place fifty or twenty years earlier."

The apparent heartiness of this statement is explained away on the ground that it has been so Mr. Croker would have been a figure in the civil war. This affair is explained up by the statement:

"Richard Croker possesses the characteristics which great Generals are made."

That there is still reason for Mr. Croker's enemies to hope for his political regeneration is evidenced by this: "Mr. Croker is a student of learning. He has had great opportunities during the last four years to acquire knowledge."

As a student of human nature Mr. Croker is described by the biographer: "I imagine that Charles Dickens could have been a much closer observer of human nature than the leader of the New York Democracy."

It is also related that Mr. Croker does not like Napoleon, because he cannot forgive the great French Emperor for suffering defeat at Waterloo. Concerning this interest of Croker in Napoleon the biographer says:

"Nearly all his reading had been confined to biographies of the great leaders of men in different periods, beginning with early antiquity. I found that he made it a rule to read a study of almost everything relating to Napoleon. The subject was of great interest to him, although in discussing Napoleon, that he was not an admirer of him. Mr. Croker seemed to be unable to forgive the great Emperor for having been defeated at Waterloo. I really think that the New York leader..."

Mr. Croker seemed to be unable to forgive the great Emperor for having been defeated at Waterloo. I really think that the New York leader should have known when to stop.—The Book.

What a picture it would make—Mr. Croker of New York at the Tomb of Napoleon."







fond of weighing up fine characteristics and shaping them to see how near he comes to nature's estimate." The urbane Sheriff is further classified as "what artists would call an 'easy stur'." Other liberties are taken with Sheriff Duane, who is described as "joining a firm of stonecutters, he learned the trade, in which he has since carved his way to a fortune. His friends (no limit)," continues the eloquent biographer, "say that it would take a force of recording angels to write his kind acts, and that his flashes of wit and humor would make an entertaining book."

Arthur C. Salmon, Commissioner of Taxes and Assessments, has his head held up "as a good study for the phrenologist, for it shows an interesting mental organism—rare characteristics of a happy and honest man."

Of Peter F. Meyer, Commissioner of Docks and Ferries, the gentle biographer says that he "began life seriously as a Central Park water boy at 40 cents a day."

He continues: "But his spirit was too fine for that of a water boy." Mr. Meyer found employment elsewhere at a doubled salary and at work more congenial to his spirit. "It is never necessary to have a second interview with him when it is possible to settle a matter in one sitting," he thoughtfully adds.

In William Dalton, Commissioner of Water Supply, the biographer found a subject that "had the qualities from which leaders are made; became one, in fact, when he was made leader of the Fifteenth Assembly—now the Eleventh Assembly—district."

Corporation Counsel John Whalen is respectfully referred to as having been born in this city, "and has lived here without a break ever since."

James P. Keating, Commissioner of Highways, "accompanied his parents to this city when 2 years of age," and Col. David E. Austen, Receiver of Taxes, is vaguely described as having been born on "revolutionary soil," although farther on in the sketch he is said to have been the youngest Colonel in the service in 1866.

Chamberlain Patrick Keenan inspires his biographer to say that he had settled in New York when 14 years old, "where he has lived continuously since. To meet him once is to feel the presence of a great reserve force," the biographer says, and concludes with: "Mr. Keenan's personality is such that he wins where a lesser light would reel."

John H. Timmerman, the City Pauper, also treated to a eulogy. "He is a noble," the biographer sympathetically says, "He never lets an opportunity slip to hasten or facilitate the payment of the heirs of a deceased city employe."

Maurice F. Holahan, President of the Board of Public Improvements, "who for a long past served as Scribe of the Tammany Hall," also arouses the sympathy of the biographer. He is said to have "for a year when he last took a vacation, performed duties which have not a strong connection with them" appears a hard-working man.

The biographer pays tribute to Hermon B. Mason, Chief Engineer of Highways, and to John P. Madden's worth as Deputy Receiver of Highways for the borough of Staten Island.

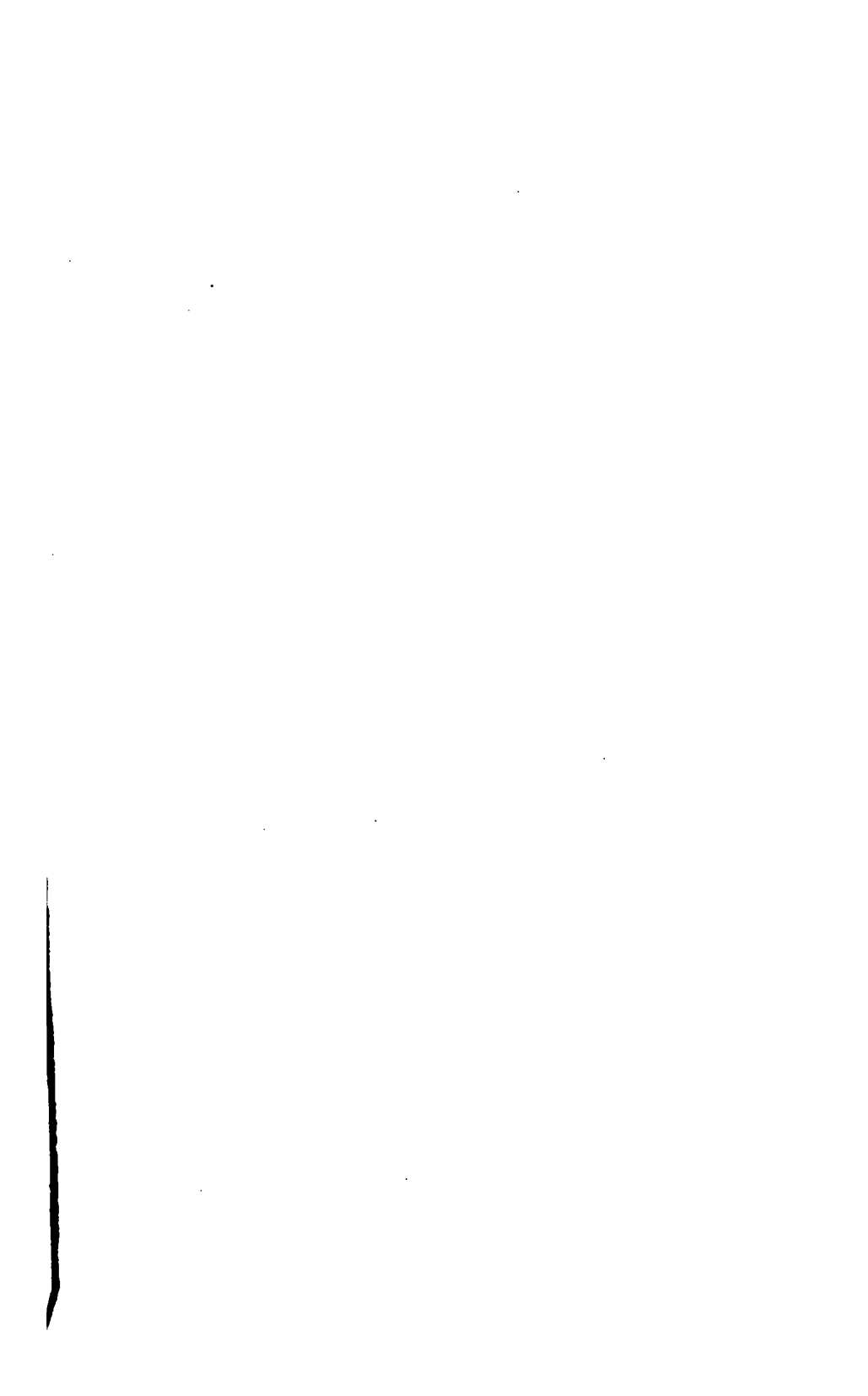
John P. Madden's worth as Deputy Receiver of Highways for the borough of Staten Island is attested to in this sterling tribute:

"Long Island City was always a hotbed of political strife and Mr. Madden was ever found in the thickest of the fray. Tammany's biographer is not always thirsty as his observation on Mr. Mac indicate.

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